The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HIRD PARTY PLANS

hemes Developed for the Omaha Conve n.

SISTING ON G HA L.

tempts Being Made , Ma the Judge Accept.

ANKS OF THE PLA ORM.

e Old St. Louis One with Bill Tail.

BRASKA ELECTS ITS DELEGA S

MAHA, Neb., June 30.—[Special.] ticeable absence of booms marks the ceding the National convention of the s party. Everything is chaotic and Om ot yet putting on convention airs. Th not enough visitors here to justify le the majority of those who have n in an appearance went over to L co ay to witness the State convention of th pendent party.

here is not so far a pronounced cand date he field, and while one bears a good deal ut Judge Gresham no one seriously be es that he would accept. The news went and today that Gresham would accept, but urned out that C. Vincent, editor of the *Conformist*, the Indianapolis paper which ently published Judge Gresham's views on ral matters to which the third party is in sted, was the authority, and when he was d for his authority would only say that he good reasons for thinking Judge Gresham ld accept the nomination and that before assembling of the convention it would be ainly known how Judge Gresham stood.

was also said here today that Judge sham has been enjoying the fullest confi ce of the leaders of the third party, as the y went. The night of June 22, when Tam y's host was struggling to prevent the ination of Grover Cleveland in the damp cago wigwam, an important conference s in progress at Judge Gresham's home in cago. Among those present were Col. Terrell of Texas, Leroy Templeton of iana, Gen. Warner of Ohio, the head and t of the silver league; Lester Hubbard of cago, and others who believe that the wel of the country depends on the success of third party. A. Ashton of Rockford, Ill., ld-time friend of Lincoln, and who be s that Judge Gresham is another "Lin ," was also at that conference, and he is maha today talking up Gresham and pre ing his nomination and acceptance of the e.

Judge Gresham did not refuse to act with he said, "when the matter was broached im as" was in a general way, and I be e had intended to refuse to allow his e before the convention he would been sufficiently courageous enough to told us so. But at the time when we spoke on, when he asked why his name ld not be used, he was told that he his on the ground that he had been mak position for our party for the last ten

There are others whose names are men d as possible candidates. Senators art and Jones are spoken of, but dele s will have none of them because they e with the new party on nothing except ree silver plank. Marion Cannon, Presi of the Farmers' Alliance of California; tius Donnelly, John Willitts, who made nce for Governor of Kansas for the new y and who is now National Lecurer for Alliance; Congressman John Davis of sas, Senator Peffer of Kansas, Stan of California, Gen. James Weaver, and Chairman Taubeneck are all mentioned.

Weaver Has the Call.

t delegates do not take kindly to any of xceedingly rich men of the West, while Kansans will not allow Peffer to give up lace in the Senate to make the race. It ld not be necessary for the long-bearded an to resign to make the race, but so dent is the feeling of the leaders of the party, and especially those from Kan that they fear they might lose a Senator gh the election of Peffer to the Chief istracy. Of the field Weaver of Iowa has est chance.

nce the death of Mr. Pope there is talk of ng a Southern man the leader of the , although the general sentiment is in of one from the Southern States for the ad place, and Ben Terrell and "Cyclone" s are favorites in this connection with mas E. Watson of Georgia also leading a following. Paul Vandervoort of Omaha ark horse willing to take either place.

Deacon" G. E. Hathaway of Washington, and an editor of much prominence in ace ranks, came in today. The Deacon ed from the Republican party to the ocratic party in 1876, and after ing about considerable finds him exactly suited in the People's party. ended the conference which adopted the rm at St. Louis Jan. 22 last, and speak n authority, as he claims, declares that platform will be adopted at the convention. e will be a few additions to meet emer ies, and that part of the Democratic plat which favors State banks will be severe acked and condemned justly to show the people of the West and South particu will have no more of the red-dog money. ansas will go with the new party by 20, ajority," said the Deacon, "and I have d it out that one other State, not includ lifornia, Montana, and Nevada, will fall e with us. It is no use trying to gue will be the nominee. Gresham will make r answer, but this will be a contest of and not of men."

ention will be called to order Satur after doing its chores will adjourn day and will make nominations Mon time, if possible, to the part in the Fourth of July doings the city is getting ar of its guests. So far, from gen ll appearance, one would not know that a convention was due here. About the public and visible signs of its approach be heard and seen at the Coliseum, a wooden structure painted red and as big ucinda as to external appearance as 's own wigwam. But the interior ar ents are excellent. There is comfort ng room for 9,000 persons, not count platform and press boxes.

The Platform.

platform has, in fact, been already wn. It is substantially the St. Louis of Feb. 22, with some other matter and is the joint production of Ignatius , Congressmen Watson and Simpson, shining lights in the party. Chair n's wreck just now has it carefully con ed in his inside pocket, but its text is as

demand a national currency, safe, flexible, issued by the General Gov ent, a full legal tender for all debts, and private, and that without the use of corporations, just, equitable, and effi of distribution direct to the people; ge not exceeding 2 per cent be provided, in the Subtreasury plan of the Farm ; also by pay ments of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Second—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be claimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Third—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

(A.) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission for news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

In addition to the above there will be a plank which is expected to frustrate the efforts that are being made by the Democratic leaders of the South to reclaim their fellows from the People's party's ranks. This plank will be a denunciation of the force bill, and it will be as ringing and as emphatic as the one by the Democratic National convention at Chicago.

Trying to Coax Gresham.

Another of the Vincents, who conduct the *Nonconformist*, came in tonight. He wants the subtreasury plank torn out of the platform and cast aside.

"I believe some one will come up from Indiana tomorrow with authority to declare that Judge Gresham will not refuse the nomination," said Mr. Vincent. He believes the Southern men could be appeased for the loss of that plank by the insertion of others, or by setting aside the resolution adopted at St. Louis favoring the payment to old soldiers of the difference between gold and greenbacks for their services in the war.

Many of the delegates coming in tonight were willing to make any concession to get Gresham at the head of the ticket, but those who are arriving from the far West and the South are not willing to give up a splinter of the platform for Gresham or any other man. "Principles first, then the man," is their war cry.

W. F. Morgan of St. Louis, editor of the *National Reformer* and Secretary of the National Executive committee, said:

"I am opposed to changing the platform unless to make it a two-word platform—to wit: 'More money.' I would accept a force bill resolution, but after ten years' residence in Arkansas I want to say that the only force in the South is that used by the Bourbon Democratic bosses. We are after a man to fit a platform, and not a platform to fit a man. I do not believe Gresham's name will go before the convention."

J. A. Wardlaw, editor of the *Coming Crisis* of Pueblo, arrived from Colorado tonight. He comes to advocate, not free silver in particular, but the whole St. Louis platform. He said: "Colorado will not have a Democratic or Republican paper left after a few more boils. We have nine daily papers now. Colorado will give the new party 25,000 majority. Tom Patterson and the free-silver men will be here tomorrow or Saturday."

NEBRASKA CHOOSES DELEGATES.

Ex-Senator Warner Heads the Representation from Western State.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—[Special.]—One of the largest, and doubtless the most enthusiastic, State convention ever held in this State met in this city today. It was a convention of the Independent Alliance party to send delegates to the National convention at Omaha next Monday. The enthusiasm was at fever heat and applause and cheers came as easily as rain out of an April sky.

There is no use gainsaying the fact that the party will cut quite a figure in Nebraska politics this year. Two years ago it polled nearly 70,000 votes, resulting in a Democratic Governor and an Alliance Legislature. What it will accomplish in 1892 is yet to be seen, but from present indications they are preparing for a hard fight.

The convention met at 11 o'clock in Bohan's Hall. J. V. Wolf of this city was made Permanent Chairman, and Col. Edgerton of Kearney and Charley Pierce of this city Secretaries. The convention got down to business without unnecessary delay and ex-Senator Van Wyck and John H. Powers were elected delegates-at-large. No attempt was made to adopt a platform further than to indorse the St. Louis confession of faith, leaving the work of platform building entirely with the National convention.

After this work had been accomplished the several Congressional district conventions were held and delegates elected. The delegation is solid for Gresham if he can be induced to accept. Delegate Pointer claims to have satisfactory assurance that Gresham will accept, but other persons of equal standing in the party claim that Gresham has given them the decided no. Nebraska is friendly to Weaver as a second choice. Ex-Attorney General Leese said that the majority of the Independents in this State preferred Weaver to Stewart. While Stewart was all right on the free silver question, that was not the only one before the public, and they wanted especially to know how he stood regarding corporations. If he was a railroad man they did not want him even if he was for free silver.

THINK GRESHAM WOULD ACCEPT.

Delegates to the People's Party Convention Give Expression to Their Views.

Two hundred delegates to the People's party convention at Omaha were at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. They represented Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Texas, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Michigan. They left over the Northwestern at 10:30 last night. Each delegate wore a badge consisting of a miniature tin pail.

"That dodge," said Farmer I. E. Deane of Little Falls, N. Y., "stands for Judge Gresham and his decision in the Wabash case."

Many in the party wore red, white and blue ribbons with a picture of Judge Gresham.

The leading men on the train were:

Benjamin Tyrrell of Texas; Dr. C. W. McCune of Washington, D. C.; M. I. Branch and C. C. Post of Georgia; George A. Scott, State Secretary of the New York Farmers' Alliance; I. E. Deane, organizer for the New York Farmers' Alliance; C. H. Spaulding, State Secretary of the People's party in New York; A. E. Cole, President of the Michigan Farmers' Alliance; Philip Rapp of Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. W. Hayes of Philadelphia, National Secretary of Knights of Labor; G. G. Crose of Aberdeen, S. D.; and Col. Sledge of Texas.

"We expect to have 1,000 Knights of Labor at Omaha," said Philip Rapp, "and 1,776 delegates. I am positive that Gresham would accept the nomination."

C. H. Spaulding said: "The delegates from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine held a conference on the train at 1 o'clock today and solemnly agreed to indorse whatsoever candidate the Southern delegates might name."

The Michigan and Indiana delegates are all for Gresham, stating that they have assurances that, if the nomination be tendered him, he will not refuse. Next to Gresham comes Gen. Weaver of Iowa. Watson of Georgia would suit them for Vice-President. The leading persons in the train seemed sure in their minds of being able to have a deciding vote in the Electoral College. They believe they will carry Kansas, South Dakota, South Carolina, and Georgia.

IN A MODERN ARDEN.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" BY DALY'S PLAYERS AT LAKE FOREST.

"Fairlawn," Bathed in Sunbeams and Flanked by Noble Trees, Is the Theater—Miss Rehan and Mr. Drew Delight a Brilliant Audience—The Lady Managers Remember Mr. Daly—Costumes Worn by the Women Present—Some of Those Who Witnessed the Play.

"As You Like It" never had a sweeter setting than at beautiful "Fairlawn," and the sun, that willful stranger, seldom beamed more graciously than he did yesterday to welcome the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Taylor in their stunning home at Lake Forest. Dame Nature, as if to atone for her erratic course, was in her most benevolent mood. The bold expanse of azure heavens was flecked only by fleecy clouds soft and white as the floating down at the resplendent neck of beauty; the sun-kissed waves danced merrily caressed by soft breezes, and the fragrance of blossoms and sweet bouquet of grass and leaf of clover and new mown hay filled the air and intoxicated the senses. It was a day that dreams

"AS YOU LIKE IT" IN NATURE'S THEATER AT "FAIRLAWN."

are made of, a day that poets love to immortalize in the soft rhythm of lingering verse, and happily it was the day chosen by great good fortune for the al fresco representation of "As You Like It" by Mr. Daly's famous players. A tearful sky would have put to flight the hosts who sought to be present at this most novel divertisement—one doubly interesting in that the proceeds were to endow the Children's Home of the World's Columbian Exposition. But Jupiter Pluvius, for so long a time deaf to the entreaties of the storm-afflicted multitudes, and heedless of their prayers, could but relent when those "petty tyrants, perennial joys," the children, were to have their benefit.

The Journey to Lake Forest.

And so it happened that at a timely hour yesterday morning a brave array of youth and beauty, of manhood and womanhood, boarded a special train at the Northwestern depot and steamed away through the slums of the city, across the ill-omened river, among the drowsy country homes, over the sweet-smelling fields, and into the calm and pastoral delights of Lake Forest. A swift ride in carriages for a little distance by closed vistas of velvet lawn, flowering beds, and groups of forest trees, with many jaunty refreshment tents lifting their white tops towards the sky like the huge blossoms of some unknown exotic. An hour for refreshment amid these sylvan scenes and then the moving current of wealth and beauty set strongly towards the extemporized theater in which was to occur one of the most notable out-of-door performances of Shakspeare's beautiful comedy that has yet occurred in America. Upon the broad sweep of lawn in front of the generous mansion, so long the summer retreat of ex-Senator Farwell, seats were arranged facing the umbrageous amphitheater. Huge forest trees hedged in the closely-shaven greensward upon which the fair Rosalind was to tread, and through the cedars and the maples the blue waters of Lake Michigan might be seen, forming in their green embroidered frame a most entrancing background for the ideal dramatic arena. Nature borrowed no assistance from art in the preparation of this delightful substitute for the famed forest of Arden, and yet the environment was so complete, the exits and entrances so perfect and in accord with nature, that one was inclined to wonder how, forever after, he would be able to endure the tawdry scenes and sham investiture of the theater. And here did that brilliant audience

Under the shade of melancholy boughs
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time

—while in doublet and hose the fair Rosalind with her "swashing and martial outside" captivated their willing hearts.

Cast of Characters.

The cast of characters arranged by Mr. Daly for this memorable, perhaps historic, occasion runs thus:

The Duke, living in banishment	Charles Wheatleigh
Frederick, his brother and usurper of his dominions	Thomas Bridgeland
Amiens, Jacques, A Lord — Attending on the banished Duke	Lloyd Daubigny, George Clarke, Duvall
Le Beau, a courtier attending on Frederick	Sidney Herbert
Charles, Frederick's wrestler	Hobart Bosworth
Oliver, Jacques, Orlando, Adam, Dennis — Sons of Sir Roland de Bois; Servants to Oliver	John Craig, Rankin Duval, John Drew, Charles Leclercq, Ralph Nisbet
Touchstone, a clown	James Lewis
Corin, Silvius — shepherds	William Gilbert, Wilfred Buckland
William, a country fellow in love with Audrey	William Sampson
A person representing Hymen	Marie Shotwell
Lords and foresters attending upon the two Dukes, ladies, pages, etc.	
Celia, daughter to Frederick	Miss Adelaide Prince
Phœbe, a shepherdess	Charlotte Miskel
Audrey, a country Wench	Isabel Irving
Rosalind	Miss Ada Rehan

Original incidental music and the harmonious arrangement of familiar Shakspearian and early English melodies by Henry Widmer, Esq.

It might have been expected on an informal occasion of this sort, partaking the nature of a garden fête, that the performance would run with many lapses from the strict lines laid down for the regular stage—that scenes would be cut and incidental divertissement and elaboration omitted, yet such was by no means the case. With a Spartan heroism worthy of all praise the actors faced the sun that shone all too kindly upon them and held to their task until it was completely finished. Even the incidental music, some of which might have been omitted without exciting unfriendly criticism, found a happier and more ample interpretation than it sometimes does under more convenient auspices, and with the admirable assistance of the orchestra from Hooley's Theater all of the incidental work so essential to the poetic fancy and realization of this delightful comedy was accomplished with rare skill and effect. How much the music and marches added to the illusion and to the varying pictures developed in the play only those who were present can fully appreciate.

Irresistibly Beautiful Scenes.

As the merry woodsmen and all the people who found refuge in Arden wood wound in and out among the trees or lounged upon the sward, their many-colored costumes, backed by the leafy green, formed a succession of pictures in de[illegible] that it would

[Continued on second page.]

ing it difficult to fall in with the illusion, as many feared, it was impossible to resist it, and to all who sat under those leafy boughs it seemed that a drama from real, yet strangely unreal, life was being enacted before their eyes. No envious footlights ranged between them and the people whose loves and hates were thus paraded in most poetic garb. No time light glared threateningly into the eyes of lover or his beloved. Only God's honest sun beamed upon them and the breezes of heaven fanned their cheeks.

From her first entrance, which as usual commanded a volley of applause, it was plain that Miss Rehan was, as Rosalind professes later on, "in holiday humor." The occasion evidently jumped with her fancy and her jollity, not all prescribed in the lines, became so infectious that the audience lost all capacity for aught else than enjoyment. Criticism became at once a lost art, and happily it was not an essential of such an occasion when nature conspired with art to captivate the senses.

It may reasonably be presumed that Miss Rehan's arch and piquant characterization of Rosalind is so familiar to the public that it needs no extended mention here. If less poetic than the ideal one is wont to cherish, it is full of that buoyant life which makes fair amends, and thus captivates the heart, even if it does not possess the imagination. The Orlando of Mr. Drew was an affective companion piece, full of most excellent points, and losing only in comparison with the dashing merit of his Petruchio. Of the other members of the cast, all of whom deserve honorable mention, Mr. Clarke distinguished himself as the melancholy Jacques, more particularly by his coherent and somewhat original reading of "The Seven Ages." Mr. Lewis as Touchstone was another important factor, and Misses Prince and Irving and Messrs Wheatleigh, Leclercq, Gilbert, and the others were also recognized as useful contributors to an effective whole.

Loving Cup Presented to Mr. Daly.

At the conclusion of the play, which commanded unreserved attention and enthusiasm, the entire company and Mr. Daly were called upon the greensward and before the famous manager could make his escape he was confronted by Mr. N. K. Fairbank and made the recipient of a beautiful silver loving cup from the Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. A brief response to Mr. Fairbank's appropriate speech concluded the exercises, and presently the well-pleased company journeyed homeward.

PRETTY GOWNS AND NATTY HATS.

Noticeable Toilets Worn by the Women Who Witnessed the Play.

Mrs. Hobart Taylor, who received her friends on the rustic bridge leading to the grounds, wore a costume of pale blue crêpe, with trimmings of lace, and a large Leghorn hat trimmed with blue ribbon and roses. Other noticeable toilets were:

Mrs. George Dunlap's gown was of black silk brocaded with flowers and trimmed with lace, and her hat was black trimmed with plumes and rhinestone buckles.

Mrs. Whitehouse wore a gray cloth costume, tailor made, and a white sailor hat and veil.

Mrs. Arthur Ely wore a yellow crêpe with black and gold collar and girdle, and a Leghorn hat with trimmings of black tips and yellow ribbon.

Mrs. Hamilton McCormick wore a gray and white striped China silk trimmed with blue and yellow ribbons, and a large Leghorn hat trimmed with flowers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was dressed in a gown of heliotrope and white silk trimmed with white lace and black moiré ribbon, an écru wrap with trimmings of brown velvet, white lace, and gold passementerie, and a black bonnet trimmed with heliotrope flowers.

Mrs. Thomas Grover wore a pale-gray gown trimmed with black lace and a large black hat trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. F. S. Winston wore a costume of heliotrope and white silk and a Leghorn hat trimmed with roses and lilacs.

Mrs. James Sharp wore a black silk gown trimmed with jet and a small black bonnet.

Mrs. Martyn was in a tailor-made blue serge, and wore a white hat trimmed with black feathers and black lace.

Miss Gordon wore a gray costume and a black hat.

Mrs. Bryan Lathrop was dressed in black silk and net, and wore a black bonnet.

Miss Bickford wore a gown of gray crêpe and silk trimmed with white chiffon, and a small bonnet of écru straw and black velvet.

Mrs. Chauncey Blair's gown was of green and black silk combined with green, and worn with a small bonnet trimmed with flowers.

Miss Owens wore a dark blue and white India silk, and a Leghorn hat trimmed with white flowers, white ribbon, and green velvet.

Mrs. Prettyman was in a blue tailor gown and wore a small bonnet trimmed with velvet.

Miss Hester wore a gray India silk brocaded with yellow flowers and a Leghorn hat with yellow trimmings.

Mrs. Isaac Adams wore a black net gown with a gold and black brocaded coat and a black hat trimmed with feathers.

Miss Hanford was in a black and blue striped silk trimmed with lace and wore a black hat with wedding plumes.

Miss Slaughter wore a white silk striped with colors and a black hat trimmed with pink.

Miss Odell's gown was of blue crepon trimmed with white moire and black lace, and her black hat was trimmed with forget-me-nots.

Mrs. Richard Oglesby was gowned in gray and white silk and wore a small bonnet trimmed with roses and lace.

Miss Fearn wore a gown of black flowered with violet and trimmed with violet chiffon and a black hat to match.

Miss Crawford wore dark blue crepon trimmed with jet and green velvet and a black hat.

Miss Margaret Walker wore a gown of white crepon trimmed with white lace and a white Leghorn hat trimmed with feathers and violets.

Miss Winston wore a white striped silk with trimmings of lace and velvet and a Leghorn hat trimmed with yellow flowers and black velvet.

Mrs. Rockwell King wore a heliotrope and white crêpon with trimmings of white and a hat to match.

Miss Mattox was dressed in blue and white striped silk with a white sailor hat and white veil.

Mrs. Washburne wore an electric blue crêpon trimmed with black lace and a black and yellow hat.

Mrs. Miles Nixon wore a black gown and white mull bodice and a white Leghorn hat trimmed with black.

Mrs. Chester Dawes was in a combination of gray and white and wore a hat trimmed with flowers.

Mrs. J. W. Odell was dressed in black flowered in blue and trimmed with lace and wore a gold and blue bonnet.

Mrs. George Isham wore a gown of black silk brocaded in blue and a small yellow straw bonnet trimmed with black tips and blue ribbons.

Mrs. Ogden Armour's gown was of oatmeal

GREAT FLOOD LIKELY.

HUNDREDS WORKING TO SAVE INDIAN GRAVE LEVEE.

If It Goes, as Is Threatened, 30,000 Acres of Nearly Ripe Wheat Will Be Washed Out and Destroyed—Considerable Damage Done at Quincy—Large Warehouse Carried Away on the Swollen River—Railroads Suffer as Usual—Loss of Life and Damage by Storms in the East.

QUINCY, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—The flood situation has continued to grow worse all day and tonight a small army of men is working on the Indian Grave Levee, north of this city, trying to save it and the 30,000 acres of nearly ripe wheat which it protects.

Just at sundown tonight the levee showed signs of giving way at a point four miles north of here and in response to the signal a large force of men was soon at work at the threatened point. There is little hope of saving the levee, however, for a few more inches of rise will send the river over the top of the bank. All of the live stock has been driven out of the district and the people have left their homes and are coming out on the bluffs.

The Soy Levee, south of the city, is also dangerously weak and a large force of men is working day and night strengthening the weak spots as fast as they develop. The Diamond Jo warehouse at Canton, a big wooden structure, was washed off its foundation this morning and floated down the river with a large quantity of freight in it. It struck the point of an island just below this city and was wrecked. The railroad has given up all attempts to operate trains on the sixty miles of track between Hannibal and Keokuk on the Missouri side of the river. The gauge tonight shows 18 feet, 11 inches, a rise of 4 inches since last night.

WARSAW, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—The Missisippi reached its highest point at noon today, when it stood one inch and a half above the high-water mark of 1888. It is now slowly receding. The water stood three feet deep on the tracks of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railway and the Keokuk and Western railroad tracks, and it was impossible for the engine to pull out the cars. The ferry-boat pushed the cars to shallow water.

TWO KILLED AT GLOUCESTER.

That Place Visited by a Windstorm Resembling a Cyclone.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., June 30.—A windstorm of cyclonic character struck this city from the southwest this afternoon, doing great damage to property, killing two people and injuring three others severely. The killed are:

HIGHLANDS, PATRICK, aged 50 years, of Philadelphia.

HAMILTON, ROBERT S., aged 40, of Gloucester.

The injured:

HAMILTON, ROBERT, MRS., wife of Robert Hamilton, foot badly crushed.

HAMILTON, MARY, daughter of Robert Hamilton, seriously injured about the body and limbs.

HIGGINS, PATRICK, severe contusions in head.

For an hour or more before the storm burst threatening clouds filled the western sky. The air was close and heavy, and the light wind that was blowing sent the clouds before it with hardly a perceptible movement. By 1 o'clock the heavens were almost covered. Shortly after 1 o'clock a few persons who were on the beach were panic-stricken by seeing a black cloud of the dreadful funnel shape rushing across the river in a southwesterly direction from the Pennsylvania shore. The cyclone bore down towards this city. The path of the cyclone was 300 feet wide, and whenever it struck the water it lashed it into foaming waves. Some jumped straight into the river, and as the cyclone passed over them they dived beneath the surface. Patrick Highlands was among those on the beach. He ran towards Thrombogen's pavilion. The wind, however, was close on his heels and, as he dashed into the building, the cyclone struck it. There was a crash of falling walls and Highlands fell dead across the doorway with his brains beaten out by a heavy girder. Standing behind the bar within a few feet of where the fleeing Highlands was struck down, was one of the bartenders of the place. Girders, beams, joists, and roofing fell all around him but he escaped unhurt.

Three hundred feet behind Frombogen's was the humble home of Robert Hamilton. Hamilton and his wife and daughter were about to sit down to dinner. The greater part of Frombogen's pavilion was hurled upon the house, crushing it to the ground. Hamilton was instantly killed, and his wife and daughter were badly injured and will probably be crippled for life. After completing the destruction of Hamilton's house the wind swept on to the southward, tearing up trees and fences, but fortunately no more buildings were in its path.

ONE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Destruction Wrought by a Wind-Storm in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock today a terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy wind, passed over the city, doing considerable damage to houses and trees, and killing one man and injuring several others. When the storm broke John Jenkins, a colored man, and three white men named George Soley, John Clymer, and Patrick Furlong, were working in a brickyard at Twenty-fifth and Chamberland streets. They took refuge from rain beneath a shed. Suddenly a blinding sheet of flame seemed to envelop Jenkins and a strong sulphurous odor filled the air. Jenkins stood perfectly rigid for a moment and then fell back on the floor dead. The same bolt of lightning, after striking the colored man, passed to his companions, shocking each in succession. None of the three, however, were seriously injured.

Storm Sweeps Over Connecticut.

WINSTED, Conn., June 30.—A thunder, lightning, and wind storm, accompanied by a tremendous hail storm and heavy rains, struck Winsted this afternoon. It blew down trees, broke telegraph wires, washed out highways and damaged crops. It is feared that the hail has ruined the tobacco crops hereabouts. In Torrington a cyclone with immense hailstones did $60,000 damage. Four children of Joseph Deloy in his house were injured. Great damage is reported from villages near Torrington to trees and crops.

AMERICAN WHEEL COMPANY.

Judge Gresham Makes an Order to Dispose of All the Property.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham today made an order of court directing the sale of all the property of the American Wheel Company which is now in the hands of Noble C. Butler as receiver. Mr. Butler was appointed special master in chancery to sell the property. He was directed to sell at private sale up to noon of July 20 and offer what is left at public auction. If any is left, he is to sell privately at the best possible terms, all sales to be approved by the court. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $10,000. The plants to be sold are located at Indianapolis, Chicago, Kalamazoo, Ottawa, Miamisburg, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Sidney, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

Internal Revenue Collections in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 30.—[Special.]—Internal revenue collections in this (the Third Iowa) district for the year just ended were $175,000, against $162,000 last year. Of this increase $9,000 is from the manufacture of cigars, the balance being from [illegible]

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity: *Fair, northerly winds.*

Pages.
1 Plans of the Omaha Convention.
"As You Like It" at Lake Forest.
Danger of a Flood at Quincy.
Prohibitionists Nominate Bidwell.
2 Today's Harvard-Yale Boat Race.
George Goddard Defeats Joe McAuliffe.
3 South Halsted Street Bridge Wrecked.
Real Estate Men on "L" Roads.
5 Gladstone's Prescience Inspiring.
Steamer Fred B. Taylor Sinks in Midocean.
Kansas Republican Convention.
7 Praise the New York Building.
Illinois Epworth League Convention.
6 Chicago and Cincinnati Tie in 20 Innings.
Pintus Wins the Ninth Kenwood Stakes.
Five Coney-Island Favorites Beaten.
8 News of the World's Fair.
Meeting of the Republican State Committee.
8 To Create a New World's Fair Board.
9 Anti-Option-Bill Postponed for One Week.
Ross Succeeds Marsh at Headquarters.
Winston on the Building of the Wigwam.
10 Wants a Larger Bond.
12 Chicago and Kansas City Reorganized.

FETE IN HONOR OF MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Garden Party and Dinner Tendered to Her by Her Hosts at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30.—[Special.]—"Even the garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough palace, in London, which I attended, fell far short of the gorgeousness of this." Thus did Mrs. John A. Logan tonight render her verdict on the rose fete in her honor this afternoon and evening by Mr. and Mrs. Dorilus Morrison at their residence, Villa Rosa. The fete began at 3 o'clock and was attended by several hundred persons. The receiving party stood under a clump of large elm trees in the center of the lawn. Mrs. Logan wore an India silk dress with flowers and trimmed with black lace. The garden beds were studded with rows of electric globes, and hundreds of others were strung through the trees. All these were illuminated this evening. A military band concealed in the hedges furnished music. At 7 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Morrison tendered an elaborate dinner in honor of Mrs. Logan. Those present were ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey and his daughter, Mrs. Furness, and Judge and Mrs. Thomas Wilson of Winona. Telegrams of regret from President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Countess Esterhazy, Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Dr. Albert Shaw, Maj. and Mrs. Tucker, daughter of Mrs. Logan, and others were read. As a souvenir of the dinner each guest received a white satin book with white parchment leaves. On the first leaf is an etching of Mrs. Logan's head, on the second her autograph with greeting, on the third an inscription appropriate to the occasion, and on the fourth a hand-painted sketch of Villa Rosa.

SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUDS EXPOSED.

Two Trance Mediums, Alleged "Professors," Downed by a Brazil Doctor.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—For several nights past two spirit mediums, claiming to hale from St. Louis and answering to the names of Prof. Mikesweil and Prof. Johnson, have been giving séances in this city at the home of Charles Grains. A physician of this city attended the séance last night and was asked by one of the mediums to come upon the platform. The physician, a young woman, and one of the mediums sat with their heads thrust through holes in a curtain facing the audience. The "professor" went into a trance after the three joined hands and bells began to ring back of the curtain, discordant notes sounded on the guitar, and the table was heard to move. As the bell rang the doctor was seen to suddenly grasp some object, a struggle ensued, and a moment later the curtain was torn aside. The doctor appeared dragging the medium, who had the bell clasped in his hand. The physician had detected the fraud and instantly grasped the perpetrator. The medium weakened and was hooted out of town.

GUARDING RECORDS WITH WINCHESTERS

Lot "Jumpers" at El Reno, Ok., Demand the Books of the Townsite Board.

EL RENO, Ok., June 30.—[Special.]—This is the last day for the lot jumper. Today the ring-leaders of the jumpers went before the Federal Townsite Board and demanded the books and records, which were refused them. They left, swearing they would blow up the block tonight in which the board has office rooms. A big meeting is now being held in the court-house by the jumpers, and indiscreet speeches are being made. The members of the board are guarding their books and records with Winchesters, and the block is surrounded by spies from the lot-jumping faction to prevent the books and records from being taken away, and they declare they will kill at sight the first man who attempts to remove a book. Word has been dispatched to the fort for help, but Maj. Woodson is powerless to move without instructions from Washington.

THINKS HE CAN ASSESS THE PROPERTY.

Evanston Assessor After Northwestern University—What the Charter Says.

Assessor Andrew B. Adair of Evanston yesterday attempted to assess property belonging to the Northwestern University. This action, the university authorities say, is illegal, declaring it to be in violation of the institution's charter and a decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court. The Assessor admits that he intends to make this action a test. The Executive committee of the university held a meeting to decide upon a course of action, but refused to make public the result of its deliberations.

Changes in the National Guard.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today accepted the resignations of Charles G. Fuller as Major and Surgeon of the First Infantry, Benjamin G. Bowen as First Lieutenant of Company D, Second Infantry, and Henry D. Davison as First Lieutenant of Company F, Third Infantry, Bloomington. The election of Louis Ingram as First Lieutenant of Company K, Fourth Infantry, Centralia, is confirmed. Permission is granted Company G, Fourth Infantry, Effingham, to leave their station fully armed and equipped for the purpose of visiting Mattoon, Ill., July 4. Honorably discharged: Private Henry C. Lanck, Company F; Private Fred F. Kamiston, Company H; Benjamin M. Horton, Company K, and Charles G. Wilson, Company I, First Infantry, Chicago.

Was Not Responsible for the Default.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—In the United States Court here today Mrs. Rachael S. Lyman of Council Bluffs, Ia., was awarded $2,577 in a suit against the Masonic Benevolent Association of Matteon, Ill., to recover a $10,000 policy held by her husband, the late John S. Lyman. Payment had been resisted on the ground that Lyman had failed to pay two assessments. On trial it was shown that he was insane at the time, and therefore was not responsible for the default.

Mining Congress Will Be Nonpartisan.

HELENA, Mont., June 30.—[Special.]—The Executive committee of the National Mining Congress, which meets in Helena July 12, convened today and announced that the convention will be strictly non-partisan and devoted entirely to the [illegible]

LAST EDITION.

IT IS GEN. BIDWELL.

Prohibition Candidate for the Presidency.

J. B. CRANFIL OF TEXAS.

Named for Second Place on the Ticket.

FIGHT ON THE PLATFORM.

Free Silver Is Thrown Out After a Contest.

HOW IT WAS ALL ACCOMPLISHED.

CINCINNATI, O., July 1.—[Special.]—John Bidwell of California and J. B. Cranfil of Texas are the nominees of the Prohibition party for President and Vice-President of the United States.

This result was the ending of a long and somewhat boisterous day's work in convention, and was only reached a little before 2 o'clock this morning.

Both of the day sessions of the convention were spent in long and at times heated debates over the platform, and when that matter was settled it was 10 o'clock before the work of nominating candidates really began. Oratory eulogistic of the candidates consumed some hours more, and it was exactly midnight when the result of the ballot for the candidate for President was announced.

There had been three names presented to the convention—John Bidwell of California, W. Jennings Demorest of New York, and Gideon Stewart of Ohio. Of those on the first ballot Bidwell received 500 votes, Demorest 139, and Stewart 179. Bidwell was accordingly declared the choice of the convention.

For Vice-President the candidates were: J. B. Cranfil of Texas, Joshua Levering of Maryland, Thomas Carskadden of West Virginia, and William Saterlee of Michigan.

The first ballot resulted Cranfil, 409; Levering, 357; Carskadden, 21, and Saterlee, 26, no choice. But before a second ballot could be had enough changes were recorded to make Cranfil's vote 416 and he was declared the nominee.

Gen. John Bidwell was one of the pioneers of California and is now in his 70th year. He was a member of Congress from that State at the time the Union Pacific railway was being built and was identified with the construction of that work. He became a large land-owner in the early history of the State, and this property having now become valuable, he is rated as one of the rich men of the Pacific slope.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Proceedings of the Convention During the Noisy Day.

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—[Special.]—That brotherly feeling which had been so long lingered over Prohibition conventions was not apparent this morning when the convention met at 10 o'clock. The Dixie contingent had gone to bed last night smarting under the remark of Helen Gougar, who, in her little address from the platform at the evening session, had lauded the abolition party and recited sections of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" freely.

The Dixie contingent before retiring sent to Mrs. Gougar a written protest. Had Mrs. Gougar been a man she would probably have been called upon to apologize or fight. No sooner had the amen of the morning prayer, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Quinn of Fremont, O., fallen from that gentleman's lips, when Delegate

…r $1,000, Virginia for $1,000, …a for $1,700, Ohio for $1,000, while … and Iowa were put down for only $200 …

Debate on the Platform.

If confusion and disorder and a misapprehension of the situation in connection with the debate are indications of a political party the Prohibition convention, at its session this afternoon, placed the party which its represents far in advance of either of the other political parties. The confusion came upon the debate of the majority and minority reports of the platform. This platform consumed the whole of last night in committee and its work was taken up this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

After the reading of both reports Mr. Carskadden of West Virginia threw a firebrand by moving the adoption of the minority report. This minority report was on the financial, tariff, and silver planks, and reads as follows:

The Minority Report.

The issuing of a national currency belongs to Congress, as the representative of the sovereign power of the Nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. The insufficient production of gold and the variance of the relative values of gold and silver render it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for a safe, sound, and sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal tender Treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion, on a plan similar to that which now floats $340,000,000 of greenbacks on $100,000,000 of gold reserve and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In the extension of this plan rather than is the coinage of gold and silver lies the solution of the monetary problems that are disturbing all nations.

Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of the government economically administered, relieving necessities used by the mass of the people and for the benefit of labor, protecting American productions and manufactures against the competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws having become the foot-ball of party politics to the great disturbance and damage of our protective industries and commerce, we believe that such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to Congress duties to meet the wants of the government, so graduated as to protect American skill and labor against the competition of the world.

The following was offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform:

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

More than a dozen delegates were on their feet at once, each one of whom made a motion to lay the minority report on the table. This was lost.

Several motions were then made simultaneously to adopt the majority report with the exceptions made by the minority.

In the midst of the confusion which followed the convention lost its head and nearly an hour was consumed in amendments to amendments and substitutes for substitutes, calls for previous questions, motions to lay on the table, and every other conceivable proposition.

New York moved the adoption of the minority report on the money questions. Somebody called the previous question. St. John asked for the reading of the majority plank. Thomas of New York offered an amendment, which was never read. Chairman Dickie of the National committee moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Finally Hayes of Indiana moved the minority report on the money question be adopted and his motion was defeated by a vote of 377 to 316 and the third plank of the minority report was adopted.

Another scene similar to that just described followed the discussion of plank No. 4 of the majority report favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The roll of States was called on this and it was lost by a vote of 596 to 335. On this vote Illinois cast thirty votes in favor of the plank and thirty-nine against. Montana was equally divided in its four votes. New York voted ninety-two for and ten against; Pennsylvania, sixty-nine for and sixteen against; Wisconsin cast eight for the plank and thirty against it.

A resolution in favor of free coinage was then offered and lost.

The tariff plank, which, stripped of its verbiage, means free trade, was adopted, probably on account of a remark which St. John made on the minority plank on the same subject to the effect that the minority plank was a Republican straddle and had no place in a Prohibition convention.

The last plank of the platform making prohibition the dominant issue of the party raised a fierce discussion, in which Mrs. Helen Gougar joined, and it was finally adopted, but left a sore spot which it will take time to heal.

Crisis in the Convention.

This recommendation of the minority declaring prohibition the main object of the party, had been originally laid upon the table, and in consequence there was serious danger of a big split, not only in the convention, but in the Prohibition party and of a bolt on the part of the members of the New York, Pennsylvania, and other delegates, including William T. Wardwell, the Secretary of the National committee and Treasurer of the Standard Oil company, and other influential members.

The financial and other economic planks were extremely distasteful to them and the last minority resolution, making prohibition the only test of party fealty, was the principal tie that still bound them to the party. Its defeat, and that with scant courtesy, bore hard upon them. Members of the delegation acknowledged that some of their associates were thinking of leaving the convention. To most of the delegates the trouble was unknown, but Chairman Dickey of the National committee, Col. Ritter, A. A. Stevens, and other leaders knew of the storm within their ranks and were striving for a method by which to prevent an outbreak.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania saw a light out of the storm and moved to take the prohibition fealty resolution from the table and add it to the platform.

Chairman Dickey took the floor and, using all his strong personal following, endeavored to bring the convention over to the support of the minority plank. He did not believe anybody was bound by every plank of the platform. He did not want the trouble that would come from dividing the prohibition forces. "In God's name," he said, "in the name of fair play and in the name of the prohibition vote, let's pass the resolution."

Mrs. Gougar Takes a Hand.

Mrs. Gougar had all through the evening been watching this resolution with eyes flashing fire, and now she arose in her chair and shouted for a hearing.

Woman suffrage, it was developed, was the key to her antagonism to the resolution. It came, she said, from the class of Prohibitionists who had been fighting woman suffrage, and she aimed a blow by name at William T. Wardwell, the Treasurer of the Standard Oil company.

It raised a storm of disapproval and a point of order against personal allusions was sustained.

Mrs. Gougar demanded an opportunity to ask Mr. Wardwell a question, and that gentleman arose to meet the interrogation, but chaos was reigning, so that it was only by the delegates becoming worn out and ceasing yelling to each other to keep quiet that the question could finally be put. Mrs. Gougar, facing Mr. Wardwell, leveled her right arm at him and said:

"That there may be no semblance of personality in the matter, I say that there is no man in our ranks for whom I have greater respect than Mr. Wardwell, but I ask did he make the statement this afternoon that as Treasurer of the Standard Oil company unless we adopted this dominant issue, single idea plank, he would walk out of this convention and desert the Prohibition party."

When the uproar that had been occasioned by this statement had subsided to some degree Mr. Wardwell replied that he had the right to assume that Mrs. Gougar asked the question in good faith, for he did not believe she would otherwise ask it, but before the convention, before God, and the the world, he wanted to deny the statement. He had only one desire in his heart and that was the cause of prohibition.

Wardwell Won His Point.

This declaration was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm and uproarious applause. Continuing, Wardwell said he had left the old parties because he could not conscientiously stay. He did not believe in the prohibition tariff plank. Twenty years ago he was a free trader, but now he was a protectionist in a mild manner. He did not believe in the silver plank, but he was willing to sacrifice all his feelings if the convention would say to him vote for prohibition and that alone.

Mrs. Gougar had said the resolution came from opponents of woman suffrage.

Miss Willard knew that two years ago he had said to her he had become a convert on that question. He wanted the convention to say to him that as a conscientious, God-fearing man, he might vote for prohibition only and be held a Prohibitionist.

Immense applause greeted Mr. Wardwell's announcement; the tide was turned; the convention was with him, and it was seen that the spirit of harmony was in the ascendant.

John Lloyd Thomas, who as a Democrat man is opposing the dominating element in New York, vainly endeavored to keep the resolution from being adopted. His speech was frequently interrupted by cat calls and ejaculations. The disturbance ended by Bain of Kentucky moving the previous question and the adoption of the resolution. By a rising vote it was added to the platform, and the convention adjourned till evening.

At the Evening Session.

The delegates of the convention are good eaters, and took their time to get the worth of their money after the afternoon session. It was nearly 9 o'clock before all came back to the hall tonight. Those who were on time called for music, and the big organ tried to efface the bitterness of the afternoon session by rendering "Nearer, My God, To Thee."

Sam Packard of Illinois offered a resolution favoring a liberal appropriation by Congress for the World's Fair, closing the Fair Sunday, and prohibiting the sale of liquor on the ground. It was adopted after the platform had been accepted as a whole.

Chairman Ritter then announced that the order of the evening was nominating speeches for Presidential candidates.

Put Bidwell in Nomination.

Secretary Small began calling the roll of States for Presidential candidates. On the call of California the Chairman said that John P. St. John would place California's son before the convention, and the ex-Governor took the stand to do what he considered the greatest honor of his life, nominate a California man for President.

He styled him a man who was self made and who went to California a poor man and afterwards served two terms in Congress. The reason he voted for the Union Pacific schemes was that at that time California was remote and he had to vote for what was at the time to the interests of his constituents—just what he should have done. He had, it is true, a vineyard, but he did not plant it, it came to him with ground, and when he adopted the Prohibition party he dug up the vineyard and burned it.

Having thus straightened out the kinks in his candidate's political record St. John extolled his virtues and said he could fill the bill if elected. The speaker had a letter in which he stated if he were nominated he would accept and make the fight, and he then named the man whom he had known for forty years—Gen. John Bidwell of California.

The demonstration following this nomination was not long or heavy lunged. On the call of Colorado John Hipp said his State had no favorite son, but seconded the nomination of Bidwell.

Connecticut also seconded the nomination of Bidwell and Florida did likewise. Thomas of New York here called a point of order on Sam Small, who had told Idaho it must have a man from its own State if it wanted to name one. Idaho had none.

When Illinois was called the Rev. John Evans of Abingdon said that at a late hour Judge McCulloch had declined to stand as a candidate and he was instructed to second the nomination of Bidwell of California.

Minnesota, through Delegate Morgan, pledged the "snowy heights" of his State to California's "grand old son."

Dr. John A. Brookes of Missouri, who went down four years ago as Vice-Presidential candidate with Fisk, seconded Bidwell.

Templeton of Montana, from "a high State," "a dry State," had "heard the gurgling of the vineyard," and seconded Bidwell.

A. J. Wolfenberger of Nebraska, "instructed by eighteen votes out of twenty-three from his State," asked for a man "whose little wife would never disgrace the White House by offering the wine cup to visitors there. John Bidwell of California. If it had not been for men like Bidwell, who had the courage to vote for the Union Pacific 'white schooners' would still be wending their way through the paths of the rockies."

Nevada followed the Bidwell wave, and New Jersey came in with the same banner.

When Demarest Came In.

When New York was called, Mr. Wardwell, the Chairman, said a poll of the State showed that a majority was for John O. Bidwell, but under the rule John Lloyd Thomas would present the name of his candidate, and Mr. Thomas arose and presented a man whose name and record needed no vindication, "who was known at every home in the land W Jennings Demorest."

North Carolina's response was made by the Rev. Dr. Grandison, the colored brother. He is President of a Methodist college in his State. Grandison is blacker than the bottom of a coal-scuttle, but he stood well on his feet and showed up creditably. He seconded the nomination of Demorest in behalf of the colored men of the South and a portion of the North Carolina delegation.

North Dakota seconded Bidwell

Ohio Has a Candidate.

L. B. Logan of Ohio represented the Buckeye State when it was called, and people who had wondered how it was that Ohio had not asked for anything soon understood that Ohio was here as usual, for, Mr. Logan, after repeating the history of his State from its opening down to this evening, named Gideon T. Stewart of Ohio, and several umbrellas went up and half the Illinois delegation got up and yelled.

Stevens of Pennsylvania said his State had no favorite son, but in behalf of sixty-six votes of the delegation he seconded the nomination of John Bidwell.

Between the calls of States several new delegates rose to a point of order and moved to make Bidwell's nomination unanimous.

Rhode Island seconded Bidwell. For South Dakota, Prof. Cornwell said his State had a thousand good men, any one of whom would make a good President; but he did not name any one, and sat down after a Carter Harrison effort, having neglected to mention his man.

Texas answered that it had no choice for nominee for first place, but would come up with one for second place.

Bidwell's nomination was also seconded by Vermont and Washington.

A roll call was then had, resulting in the selection of Bidwell as follows:

Bidwell Is Nominated.

	Bidwell.	Demorest.	Stewart.		Bidwell.	Demorest.	Stewart.
Alabama	4	4	....	Nebraska	12	8	....
Arkansas	4	....	....	Nevada	3	....	....
California	13	....	....	New Hamp.	2	2	....
Colorado	10	....	....	New Jersey	25	1	2
Connecticut	14	2	....	New York	70	12	6
Delaware	2	1	....	N. Carolina	9	8	....
Florida	6	....	....	N. Dakota	3	....	1
Georgia	....	19	....	Ohio	2	....	68
Idaho	....	5	....	Oregon	4	....	....
Illinois	24	13	23	Penn	65	17	3
Indiana	22	10	6	Rhode Isl'd.	9	....	....
Iowa	24	3	3	S. Dakota	3	....	....
Kansas	27	....	....	Tennessee	30	....	....
Kentucky	22	5	4	Texas	11	....	....
Maine	4	....	8	Vermont	4	....	....
Maryland	12	6	2	Virginia	9	8	4
Massachus'a.	24	3	1	Washington	6	....	....
Michigan	17	6	3	West Va.	6	2	1
Minnesota	24	3	....	Wisconsin	13	2	6
Mississippi	3	....	....	Wyoming	1	....	....
Missouri	22	2	3				
Montana	1	....	....	Total	590	139	179

New York gave 3 votes to Bascom.

When the result was known the band played "Hail, Columbia," and the usual yelling, and hat, handkerchief, and umbrella hurrah took place.

Finally, when something like quiet had been secured, Georgia, which was the only State voting solidly against Bidwell, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. This was seconded by some of Demorest's personal friends, and it was duly done with a great hurrah.

For the Vice-Presidency.

John P. St. John then presented to John Lloyd Thomas a purse of $200 from the convention for his service to his party as Secretary, and the roll-call for candidates for Vice-President was ordered.

Georgia presented Sam W. Small.

Iowa named George W. Bain of Kentucky and Kansas seconded Bain's nomination. Just as a ground swell was setting in for Bain he got up and said he could not take the job.

Maryland named Joshua Levering. Massachusetts seconded Levering's nomination and Michigan joined.

Minnesota named W. W. Saterlee.

Missouri seconded Levering, and Montana, Nebraska, and New Jersey fell in with the line.

An Illinois delegate having made up his mind and come in on the tail-Holt spoke for Levering. Other Illinois delegates favored Cranfil.

Indiana changed its mind so that its majority favored Cranfil. North Carolina seconded Small. North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania seconded Levering, and Texas named J. B. Cranfil, through Dun of Michigan. Sam Small withdrew his name and seconded Cranfil's nomination.

Mississippi and Indiana fell in for Cranfil, and West Virginia presented Thomas B. Carskadden.

The call of States was ordered at at 1:20 a. m., and on the first ballot there was no choice for Vice-President, the vote being: Cranfil, 409; Levering, 357; Carskadden, 21; Saterlee, 26.

Cranfil Nominated.

Before the result of this ballot was announced, however, enough changes were had to make the vote stand: Cranfil, 416; Levering, 351; Saterlee, 26; Carskadden, 21, and Cranfil was declared the nominee.

Resolutions of thanks to everybody were voted and the convention adjourned in confusion, over a discussion of the indignity offered the colored men by Cincinnati hotels, at 2:30 a. m.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Laid Down by the Prohibitionists.

The platform, as it was finally adopted, is as follows:

The Prohibition party in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and his law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

Prohibition of Liquor Traffic.

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government, and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the Nation's home life, thwart the will of the people, and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains are vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

Woman's Suffrage.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

As to Money.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government only and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

The Tariff.

Fourth—Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign countries which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a burden on what the people possess instead of upon what we consume.

Control of Railroads.

Fifth—Railroad, telegraph, and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Immigration Laws.

Sixth—Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Alien Land-Owners.

Seventh—Non-residents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

The Recent Lynchings.

Eighth—Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

One Day of Rest.

Ninth—All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

Favoring Arbitration.

Tenth—Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Speculation in Margins.

Eleventh—Speculations in margins, the cornering of grain, money, and products, and the formation of pools, trusts, and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed.

Pensions.

Twelfth—We pledge that the Prohibition party if elected to power will ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

The School Question.

Thirteenth—We stand unequivocally for the American public school and opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain an homogeneous and harmonious people.

Arraignment of the Old Parties.

Fourteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders; as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders or the past to whom they do homage with the lips; as recreant to the "higher law" which is inflexible in political affairs as in personal life; and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened, progressive patriotism. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "the one conspicuous failure of American politics" follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in Congressional appropriations, and both are alike guilty. Each protests when out of power against the infraction of the civil-service laws, and each in power violates those laws in letter and spirit. Each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even the tariff issue as represented in the Democratic Mills and the Republican McKinley bill is no longer treated by them as an issue upon great and divergent principles of government, but is a mere catering to different sectional and class interests. The attempt in many States to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and to so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the rights of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition of both the parties for the vote of the slums and their assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbiters of the destinies of the Nation. We renew our protest against these perilous tendencies and invite all citizens to join us in the upbuilding of a party that has shown in five national campaigns that it prefers temporary defeat to an abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights, and the protection of American homes.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Names of the Men Who Will Lead the Prohibition Party.

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—The new National committee, which immediately reelected Samuel Dickey Chairman, is as follows:

Alabama—J. C. Orr, L. F. Whitten.
Arkansas—George C. Christian.
California—Chauncey H. Dunn, Jesse Yarnell.
Colorado—L. J. Keaton, H. E. Singletary.
Connecticut—Allen B. Lincoln, Henry B. Brown.
Delaware—Charles H. Register.
Florida—T. A. Duckworth.
Georgia—Rev. Sam Small, Frank H. Sibley.
Idaho—W. Thomas Smith.
Illinois—J. B. Hobbs, D. H. Harts.
Indiana—Helen M. Gougar, John Ratcliffe.
Iowa—S. A. Gilley, R. M. Diehl.
Kansas—John P. St. John, M. V. B. Bennett.
Kentucky—J. W. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Young.
Louisiana—None sent up.
Maine—N. F. Woodbury, Volney B. Cushing.
Massachusetts—James H. Roberts, Augustus R. Smith.
Michigan—Albert Dodge, Samuel Dickey.
Minnesotta—W. J. Dean, James P. Pinkham.
Mississippi—James McCaskell.
Missouri—J. A. Brooks, R. B. Robinson.
Montana—E. M. Gordon.
Nebraska—C. E. Bentley, F. P. Wigton.
Nevada—E. W. Taylor.
New Hampshire—Rev. B. C. Babcock, J. M. Fletcher.
New Jersey—Robert J. S. White, William H. Nicholson.
New York—W. T. Wardwell, H. C. Bascomb.
North Carolina—J. A. Stikeleather, T. P. Johnson.
North Dakota—E. E. Saunders, H. H. Mott.
Ohio—L. B. Logan, Mrs. Mattie McClelland.
Oregon—Mrs. N. S. Dygert, I. H. Amos.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens S. W. Murray.
Rhode Island—George H. Stade, Thomas H. Peabody.
South Carolina—None sent up.
South Dakota—Prof. A. R. Cornwall, Henry F. Roder.
Tennessee—James A. Tate, A. D. Reynolds.
Texas—J. B. Cranfill, E. C. Heath.
Vermont—C. W. Wyman, W. P. Stafford.
Virginia—W. W. Gobbs, J. W. Jewton.
Washington—E. B. Sutton, D. G. Strong.
West Virginia—T. R. Carskadon, Frank Burt.
Wisconsin—S. D. Hastings, E. W. Chafin.
Wyoming—O. S. Jackson, Martin J. Waage.
District of Columbia—H. B. Moulton, S. H. Walker.

All States were entitled to two national committeemen, but some appointed only one member.

Especially for flats and hotels—Andrews' new folding beds. See them. 215 Wabash-av.

ON HISTORIC THAMES.

YALE AND HARVARD MEET TODAY FOR AQUATIC SUPREMACY.

Yale Is the Favorite at Odds of 100 to 75—Personnel of the Teams and How They Size Up at Practice—Harvard Has More Beef, but Yale Has Shown the Greater Skill—Harvard Will Row the Professional Stroke, While Yale Will Stick to Bob Cook.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—[Special.]—There is going to be a desperate race here tomorrow. The air is still almost blue, it is so full of Yale talk and Yale confidence. But there are eight young Harvard giants who are going to make a hard crew to beat. To be sure, no one at the Harvard quarters seems to have any decided confidence that the crimson is going to trail the blue in the Thames; while, on the other hand, everybody at the Yale hotel, from "Bob" Cook, who does the coaching, to the colored cook, who does the cooking, expects victory for the New Haven eight. It is going to be a struggle between

THE HARVARD CREW OF 1892.

1. G. H. Kelton, '92, No. 7 (Captain).
2. F. Lynam, M. S., Stroke.
3. N. Rantoul, '92, No. 2.
4. B. G. Waters, '94, No. 3.
5. R. Acton, M. S., No. 4.
6. C. K. Cummings, '93, No. 5.
7. F. B. Winthrop, L. S., No. 6.
8. M. Newell, '94, Bow.

Yale skill and Harvard brawn, and for two miles it cannot fail to be such a race as is seldom seen here.

It is the plan of the Harvard crew to use their tremendous strength at the very start and keep spurting and spurting until they have a lead with the hopes that by that time Yale may be a bit tired and not be rowing in the beautiful form which they are showing now. Should their form become shaky at all it would necessarily decrease their speed. It would then be a question of strength and endurance, and should that point be reached Harvard would have the advantage. A Boston bookmaker came to town today, hung out his shingle, and announced that $100 to $75 was the correct quotation and Yale the favorite. He had $3,000 ready to be placed at that odds. This is a fair sample of the feeling in this city. A Harvard oarsman of great reputation as an oarsman and a boating critic saw the crews row yesterday afternoon from a launch that followed them wherever they went. He had not seen them since last Saturday, and after watching them for a long time he said: "My goodness, how that Harvard crew has improved, and that's what a lot of other people think, notwithstanding Harry Keyes' rather discouraging report.

What Is Thought of the Crews.

The race will be rowed at 4 o'clock if Referee Reaves thinks the water is fit. The race will be rowed over the historic Thames course at New London. The course is down stream and Yale has the east or eel-grass course with the two slowest first miles.

With the proverbial mystery and secrecy with which college crews are surrounded it has been next to impossible to get a line on this year's crews.

Thus Harry Keyes, who has the crimson eight in charge, tells those who approach him that his men are slow and awkward, that they cannot move quickly enough to row a high stroke, that they fail to keep time, and that taken altogether they have no skill at all.

This is college ethics. If a coach should come out broadly and say that his crew was doing good work he would bring down everlasting disgrace on himself and his descendants. In rebuttal of Mr. Keyes' statements comes the information that the crimson eight have rowed a half mile at a thirty-eight to the minute stroke, as high as either crew will row in the race, and two points higher than the Yale crew ever rows in a race.

The Yale crew has not rowed higher than thirty-three, so it would seem that Harvard's inability to row high does not really exist in fact. Their blade work has been as clean as it was last year, they catch the water clear and quick, and there is no splashing.

Harvard Has a Professional Coach.

The Yale men have unearthed the fact that the Harvard crew is being coached by Faulkner, the professional oarsman whom Mr. Keyes has called to his aid. He coached the Harvard crews of 1885 and 1886, and believes in the professional stroke, which is in every way opposed to the Cook stroke as rowed by Yale and for the last two years by Harvard. Faulkner was a dismal failure and in 1888 Harvard started to row the college stroke. Charlie Adams started to coach in 1890, and in that year and last year turned out the two best crews that ever carried the crimson. Mr. Adams has not been at New London this year and Mr. Keyes has called on Faulkner for help. The professional stroke idea seems to hold sway in Harvard's quarters.

Everything has been running smoothly at the Yale quarters. Mr. Cook has been with the crew for ten days, and has spent his time in smoothing off the work of the crew. The Yale men are said to be doing good work. They are pulling a long stroke this year with especial care to the finish and recover. Yale's hopes of winning lie in superior skill and the advantage of the stroke as taught by Cook. The Harvard men are a stronger set. Their heights are even and they are all tall men, with plenty of beef where it will do the most good. It will be an unusually heavy crew.

Yale Has the Lightest Crew in Years.

On the other hand Yale will have the lightest crew in years. But the men are light and wiry and the weight is well distributed. But the heights are uneven and those who have seen the Yale men at work say they are not a pretty crew to look at. Van Huyck and Balliet, who row two and three, are only five feet seven and five feet seven and a half inches. The crew, however, appears to row with more ease than Harvard, whose men sit up perfectly rigid, with backs like boards, and shoot their hands out with military precision.

Yale and Harvard have each rowed twice over the four-mile course. The first time the watches were within five seconds of each other, as Harvard's time was caught by the Yale substitutes. The second time Yale rowed about ten seconds faster than Harvard, with slightly faster water. Wednesday Harvard rowed three half miles in 2:31, 2:42, and 2:50. The day before Yale rowed a half mile in 2:41 while "scrapping" with their freshmen. The time of the two crews do not throw any light on the result of the race, except that it promises to be a hot one, with odds in favor of Harvard muscle and beef if the finish should be a killing one.

The Harvard men have the advantage in boats. They have a cedar shell built by Davis of Cambridge, with whom they descended to the unsportsmanlike trick of buying off from building a shell for Yale.

They also have a paper shell by Waters. Both have been tried and carry the crew in fine shape.

James Oliver has built a boat for Yale. His production has been well tried and found to be fast and holds the crew well, but the bracing is poor and the shell is limber as a whip. The paper shell was tried Wednesday and found to be weak amidships. In his eagerness to lessen weight Waters weakened the boat, and the outriggers are barely clear of the water. It would be impossible to row a race without swamping unless the water was smooth as a mill pond. Yale's boat will probably not be chosen until today.

The Make-Up of the Crew.

Here are the members of the Harvard crew:

Position.	Name and class.	Place from.	Weight.	Height.
Bow.	M. Newell, '94	Gt. Barrington	170	5 07
No. 2	N. Rantoul, '92	Salem	168	5 10¼
No. 3	B. G. Waters, '94	Boston	180	6 11
No. 4	S. Acton, m. s.	Buffalo	180	6 00¼
No. 5	C. K. Cummings, '93	Boston	180	6 01
No. 6	F. B. Winthrop, l. s.	New York	165	5 11¼
No. 7	G. H. Kelton, '92	Hubbardston	193	6 00
Str'e	F. Lynan, m. s.	Boston	167	5 10
Cox.	Y. Thomas, '95	Wilmington	102	5 02
	Substitutes.			
	C. H. Slade, '93	Boston	171	5 11
	D. B. Bond, '94	Baltimore	167	5 10
	L. Davis, '94	Boston	170	6 01

The Yale crew is made up as follows:

Position.	Name and class.	Place from.	Weight.	Height.
Bow	A. F. Johnston, '94	Norwich	159	5 10
No. 2	A. J. Balliet, '92	Lehighton	168	5 07
No. 3	A. L. Van Huyck, '93	Pittsfield	159	5 07½
No. 4	Ralph Paine, '94	St. Augustine	184	5 11½
No. 5	A. F. Graves, '92	Brooklyn	172	6 00
No. 6	J. A. Hartwell, m. s.	Jersey City	165	6 01
No. 7	S. B. Ives, '93	New York	174	5 11½
Str'e	E. F. Gallaudet, '93	Washington	168	6 00
Cox.	O. F. Olmstead, '94	Hartford	106	5 06
	Substitutes.			
	E. Rogers, '93	New York	151	6 00
	T. I. Canfield, '93	New Haven	167	5 10½
	J. Howland, '94	New York	169	5 10

History of Intercollegiate Races.

Yale organized the first college boat club in America. It was in the year 1843. The organization called itself the Yale Boat club and there were seven members, all from the class of '44. Harvard followed suit a year later.

Both colleges used big lumbering pleasure boats to do their racing in until 1852, when eight-oared barges were first introduced. The first racing shell in America was built for Harvard in 1858. It was of white pine, forty feet in length, twenty-six inches in width amidship, and weighed 150 pounds. It was a six-oared affair, with iron outriggers and spoon oars.

The first intercollegiate regatta was organized for 1858. It was not held, however, owing to the accidental drowning of George E. Dunham, Yale's stroke, several days prior to the time set for the race, while at practice. The following year the crews which were to compete in the regatta went into training for the first time in history. Yale, Harvard, and Brown entered six-oared crews and rowed it out on Lake Quinsigamond. The course was three miles with a turn. Harvard won in 19:18. In 1860 there was another regatta with the same three entries as the year before. Harvard was successful again. They knocked their time down to 18:53, however.

The regatta of 1860 was the last for four years. In 1864 racing was renewed again by university six-oared crews, with the following results:

	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
1864	Yale	19:01	Harvard	19:43¾
1865	Yale	17:42¾	Harvard	18:09
1866	Harvard	18:43	Yale	19:10
1867	Harvard	18.13	Yale	18:25¼
1868	Harvard	17:48¾	Yale	18:38¼
1869	Harvard	18:02	Yale	18:13
1870	Harvard	(Foul)	Yale	Disq.

The Races from 1871 to 1876

From 1871 to 1876 the inter-university races were held as follows:

In 1871—At Springfield, three miles straight, Massachusetts Agricultural, 15:46½; Harvard, 17:23¼; Brown, 17:47½.

In 1872—At Springfield, same course, Amherst, 16:33; Harvard, 16:57; Amherst Agricultural, 17:10; Bowdoin, 17:31; Williams, 17:59; Yale, 18:13.

In 1873—At Springfield, same course, Yale, 16:29; Wesleyan, 17:09; Harvard, 17:36½; Amherst, 17:40; Dartmouth, 18:07; Columbia, 18:16; Massachusetts Agricultural, 18:26¼; Cornell, 18:32; Bowdoin, 18:40½; Trinity, 19:32; and Williams, 19:45.

In 1874—At Saratoga, N. Y., three miles straight, Columbia, 16.42; Wesleyan, 18.50; Harvard, 16.54; Williams, 17.08; Cornell, 17.31; Dartmouth, 18.00; Trinity, 18.28; Princeton, 18.38; Yale fouled and withdrawn.

In 1875—At Saratoga, N. Y., Cornell, 16.53¼; Columbia, 17.01½; Harvard, 17.13½; Dartmouth, 17.19½; Wesleyan, 17.13½; Yale, 17.19½; Amherst, 17.25½; Brown, 17.33½; Williams, 17.39½; Bowdoin, 17.59½; Hamilton and Union not finished; Princeton withdrawn.

In 1876—At Saratoga, N. Y., Cornell, 17.01½; Harvard, 17.05½; Columbia, 17.08¼; Union, 17.27½; Wesleyan, 17.58½; Princeton, 18.10. Yale refused to enter, but rowed Harvard an eight-oared race as before.

It was in 1876 that the series of contests for four miles straightaway between the Yale and Harvard Varsity eights were begun; and this is a complete table of the result:

	Winner.	Time.	Loser.	Time.
		M. s.		M. s.
1876	Yale	20:40	Harvard	20 53
1877	Harvard	24:36	Yale	24 44
1878	Harvard	20:44¾	Yale	21 29
1879	Harvard	22:15	Yale	22 38
1880	Yale	24:27	Harvard	25 09
1881	Yale	22 13	Harvard	22 19
1882	Harvard	20:47	Yale	20 50¾
1883	Harvard	24 26	Yale	25 04
1884	Yale	20 31	Harvard	20 46
1885	Harvard	23 15¾	Yale	26 30
1886	Yale	21 41¾	Harvard	21 55½
1887	Yale	22 56	Harvard	23 10½
1888	Yale	20 10	Harvard	21 24
1889	Yale	21 13	Harvard	21 40
1890	Yale	21 29	Harvard	21 40
1891	Harvard	21 23	Yale	21 57

The Freshman Race Postponed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—[Special.]—Owing to rain the Freshman three-cornered race between Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, which was to have been rowed this morning at 11 o'clock and which was postponed until 5 o'clock on account of a choppy sea, was again postponed this afternoon until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

FOR THE SAKE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

Meeting of the American Health Resort Association—About Chicago Water.

The American Health Resort Association, an organization for the collection and dissemination of reliable data as to climate, health resorts, and mineral waters for the guidance of the medical profession, met at the Tremont House yesterday. There were delegates present representing Canada, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Florida, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Illinois, Vermont, Colorado, Texas, and Iowa. An address was made by the President of the Association, Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago, in which he spoke of the objects of the organization and the good to be accomplished by it. He also gave some facts regarding the climate in different parts of America.

Dr. I. N. Danforth, Chairman of the Committee on Mineral Waters, presented a report. Prof. W. S. Haines of Chicago read a paper, in which he said: "Water that contained up to 250 bacteria to the cubic centimeter was classed as good water." In Chicago water examined by him during the last few months he found at no time less than 2,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, and sometimes as high as 8,000.

TAINTED MEAT WAS NOT SHIPPED IN.

The Inspector at Ashland, Wis., Says It Was Slaughtered in Local Houses.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—Meat-Inspector Hoefle states today that his report as read at the City Council meeting was misconstrued. He enumerated the sixteen retail meat markets and two packing houses as constituting one of his districts, in

STRUCK BY THE TIOGA.

SOUTH HALSTED STREET BRIDGE IS COMPLETELY WRECKED.

The Big Steamer Crashes Into the Structure and Lifts It Off Its Platform—The Accident Due to the Machinery Being Out of Repair—The South Side Electric Road Not Running Owing to the Armature Being Burned Out by Lightning During the Recent Storms—Other Local News.

South Halsted street [illegible] was knocked into the river yesterday by the steamer Tioga of the Union Steamboat company, while in tow of the tug Gardner, and [illegible] in that part of the South Branch [illegible] brought to a standstill. The tug was [illegible] by a part of the falling bridge, and Captain [illegible] and his crew of four men had narrow escapes.

The tug whistled for the bridge, and the tender, Thomas Curran, rang the bell in response, which was a signal [illegible] the bridge would be opened in time. But Curran got his lever in place and attempted to turn the bridge it would not move. The Tioga is a monster steel craft carrying [illegible] tons. The tug could not stop her, and the momentum carried the great craft [illegible] the structure with a crash.

It was a terrific collision, and the bridge was knocked entirely off the [illegible] center table and thrown over, falling diagonally, one end on the bridge pier and the other end on the tug Gardner, the bridge resting in two. The pilot house, smokestacks, whistle, steampipe, and exhaust were all crushed down to the deck, and the tug was thus helpless. The boiler was shifted, several stanchions were broken, and rail and stringers were [illegible] ched. In an instant the tug, the Tioga, and the whole wreck were enveloped in smoke and steam. The greatest excitement prevailed. Hundreds of people were attracted to the scene, supposing a boiler had occurred. The boats were lowered from the Tioga, and men appropriated the yawls of schooners lying near and went in among the wreck to save the imperiled lives. Captain Cullnan saved himself by leaping out on the bridge and lying prostrate. When volunteers were searching for his dead body he crawled out on his hands and knees. The linesman, [illegible] fireman, and engineer jumped overboard and saved themselves by swimming or were picked up by the boats.

The bridge bell had rung, as a signal that it would be opened, and there was no one on the structure except Thomas Curran. He was very roughly handled, being hurled some distance by the shock. He congratulated himself that no bones were broken. He remained on the wreck all the time.

There were reports yesterday afternoon that the city authorities had taken out warrants for the arrest of Capt. Phelps of the Tioga and Capt. Cullnan of the Gardner, but this proved untrue. The two Captains insist that they were in nowise to blame for the accident; that after the bridge bell rang for them to come on they proceeded as a matter of course, just as they do at all the bridges; that when they saw the bridge could not be opened the tug got alongside and the steamer stopped her engine and reversed. The Captains insist that so far as they are concerned the accident was an unavoidable one.

Curran, the bridgetender, says he knew the bridge was out of repair, and had reported the matter several days ago, and repeated his report Wednesday evening, but he did not dream that it would stick as it did on this occasion. The bridge is a total wreck. It was an old structure and had frequently been repaired and girders put in to strengthen it. There was an ordinance in the Common Council two years ago for a new bridge in its place, but the new structure was never built. The old bridge was built many years ago at a cost of $25,000.

YERKES' ELECTRIC ROAD DISABLED.

Lightning Burned Out the Armature During the Storm of June 23.

The underground electric road, comprising the Fullerton avenue loop connecting with the Lincoln avenue cable line, has been disabled since the storm of June 23. During [illegible] noon, when the lightning played such fierce pranks throughout the city, a flash of fire of the dynamo used for the road received such a charge of the fluid that it had several holes burned through it, and the road has since been out of operation. The armature is undergoing repairs, and it is expected that the electric cars will be running as usual again by Sunday evening.

When the lightning struck the armature it is said to have been so intense that it played in long lines around the room where the dynamo is located, and if the switch had not been blown out the dynamo itself would have been consumed and probably much damage done. There were several persons in the power-house at the time, but no one was hurt. It has been reported that one of the electric cars, loaded with passengers, has been struck and most of the people were seriously shocked and the conductor nearly killed. But inquiry could not find any basis for the story. The dynamo for the electric road is in the Fullerton avenue cable power-house.

NEVER A RECORDED JUNE LIKE IT.

The Month Just Ended Experienced a Rainfall of 10.58 Inches.

If the flood of the Bible occurred in June it was probably the only June since that day that saw more rain than the month just ended. At any rate the record of the weather bureau does not show its pluvial equal in Chicago, and the memory of the oldest inhabitant backs up Uncle Jerry Rusk's tables. The total of rainfall for the month was 10.58 inches, while the rainfall for June of last year was only 2.42 inches.

The only other month known to the weather bureau here that registers a bigger downpour is the month of August, 1885, which had a total rainfall of 11:28 inches. During the month just closed there were only ten days during which no rain fell, while in the preceding month there were only eight days. But the rainfall of May was much less, being but 6.77 inches. Sergt. Frankenfield says he sees no more rain in sight for a day or two, at least, but he hesitates to make any extended or positive predictions, for the weather of late, he says, has been so phenomenal and erratic that there is no depending upon it.

The northeast wind of yesterday greatly improved the water supply. Capt. McKee reported from the two-mile crib that the water there was "clean and pure." Samples from the breakwater crib showed a decided improvement, although Mr. Clarke says it cannot be used for some days.

Residents of South Chicago thought their time for a flood had come yesterday. On account of the opening of the culverts under the Illinois Central the water rose five inches during the night. The result was that Street Superintendent Burke was routed from bed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by a telegram calling for help. He went to South Chicago and saw that the men opened the ditches discharging into the lake. The high water quickly subsided.

ANNUAL REPORTS IN ABEYANCE.

Will Not Be Issued Until the Million-Dollar Subscription Is Settled.

No annual report on the affairs of the University of Chicago will be tendered by President Harper until it is definitely settled whether the last million dollars will be raised or not. President Harper has six weeks more in which to write up the report. Only ten days more remain before the last of the million dollars started with $100,000 by Marshall Field must be raised. Following are the names of those who have given on condition that the million be raised:

Marshall Field, $100,000; S. A. Kent, $180,000; S. B. Cobb, $150,000; George C. Walker, trustee of the Llewellen Land and Building company, $30,000 in land and buildings at Morgan Park.

Martin A. Ryerson has given $150,000 unconditionally, and Mrs. E. G. Kelly and Mrs. N. S. Foster have each given $50,000 on the same terms. George C. Walker and his friends have promised to provide for the museum costing $100,000 on condition that the million be raised. Miscellaneous subscriptions have also been made sufficient to run the amount already raised up to $860,000.

Dr. Goodspeed is sanguine that the required amount will be subscribed, but doesn't know where it is coming from.

Prof. Frank Melville Bronson, formerly of the Cornell University, but now a member of the Chicago University faculty, arrived in the city yesterday. Prof. Bronson was to have delivered a course of lectures on Greek and Greek history at the Summer School at Martha's Vineyard, but at the request of President Harper he procured a substitute for the work, Dr. Harper wishing to secure his presence in this city as soon as possible. The professor was accompanied by his family, and will take a residence at Morgan Park.

LAWYERS DINE AND TALK OF LAW.

Third Annual Banquet of Chicago College of Law Alumni Association.

The third annual banquet of the Chicago College of Law Alumni Association was held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The college is the law department of Lake Forest University, and the banquet was attended by members of the faculty of both university and law department. Bayer T. Gray, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. A noticeable feature was the presence of four women lawyers. At the head table were seated the Rev. Dr. J. G. K. McClure, Acting Chancellor of Lake Forest University; Lyman Trumbull, ex-Senator Doolittle, Judge and Mrs. Bradwell, Judge S. M. Bailey, Thomas A. Moran, and City Attorney Jacob J. Kern.

When coffee had been reached Toastmaster Gray delivered an address of welcome. Acting Chancellor J. G. K. McClure responded to the address of welcome. He was followed by Judge Bailey, and then the subjoined programme of toasts was carried out: "Our Opportunities," F. W. Proudfoot; "Where Law Ends, Tyranny Begins," W. J. Stapleton; "Women," F. L. Cheney; "An Ounce of Mother Wit is Sometimes Worth a Pound of Learning," G. B. Hennessey; "Alumni Association," T. F. Mullen; "Class '92," J. P. McGorty; "Inter-State Commerce Law," W. C. Donnelley; "Where no Council is the People Fall, but in a Multitude of Counselors There is Safety," R. G. Hall. The speaking was closed by an address from Judge T. A. Moran, a member of the faculty of the law department.

WERE ALL PLEASED WITH ITS WORK

Municipal Order League Representatives Visit the Maxwell Street Crematory.

Six energetic women inspected the garbage crematory at the foot of Maxwell street last night. They represented the Municipal Order League and their names are Miss Ada C. Sweet, Mrs. Oliver Hicks, Mrs. George P. Upton, Mrs. M. L. H. Keen, Mrs. F. P. Tobin, and Mrs. H. W. Harwood. They drove to the crematory in carriages and saw several wagonloads of South Water street garbage cremated. They were all agreeably surprised, and marveled that there was so little stench about the place.

"It was nothing to the odors we have encountered in some of the streets and alleys we have visited," said one of them as they were leaving the place. "I am amazed," said another, "that decayed fruit and vegetables and old feathers can be burned without stench." A third remarked that it was not half as forbidding as some of the restaurant kitchens down town. Mr. Heavey, the inventor of the system on which the crematory is operated, took the committee through the place and explained its workings. A report of the investigation will be made at the next meeting of the league.

WAS NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Will of Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder Jr. Presented to Judge Kohlsaat.

The will of Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder Jr., who it is believed, committed suicide in the County Jail, where he was confined on a charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dutton, was presented to Judge Kohlsaat yesterday for probate, but was refused. The instrument was executed prior to the testator's marriage with Dora Dutton. A petition was filed by Mrs. Dora Scudder, the widow, stating that Dr. Scudder left a last will bearing the date of March 10, 1890, in which he named his brother, the Rev. Doremus Scudder, as sole executor. After the paper was executed, however, the testator entered into a marriage with the petitioner, which was in full force at the time of his death.

The property left consists of $2,200 in cash in Indiana, household effects, and accounts due amounting to $500. The value of the entire estate does not exceed $3,000. Mrs. Scudder requested that letters of administration be granted to the Rev. Scudder, which will be done as soon as a bond can be prepared.

After the payment of debts the will bequeaths the residue of the estate equally to the two children of Abraham Compton Lottie Dorogee, the Rev. Doremus Scudder is appointed guardian for the infants. The document is witnessed by Edwin Burritt Smith, Carlos P. Sawyer, and George M. Echels.

SAYS EXTRADITION WAS ILLEGAL.

So Thomas Litzenberg's Counsel Files a Motion for His Release.

There is every prospect that Thomas Litzenberg, nephew of the late ex-Vice-President Hendricks, who was arrested for burglary, will get out of the County Jail on a technicality. His attorney has made a motion before Judge Gibbs for a discharge on the ground of illegal extradition. His Honor took the matter under advisement, and as the legal point raised is in the main the same which secured William Pope's discharge, the prisoner's chance of release seem good.

The crime for which Litzenberg was arrested was committed July 21, 1891, at the residence of Edward L. Hall, No. 3930 Grand boulevard. He was released on bond, which he jumped and went to Canada. Then it was discovered that the bonds were worthless. The straw bondsmen have never been found, though indictments have been returned against them. Litzenberg was soon arrested in Canada, and, after a bitter legal fight, extradited.

RECEPTION FOR MISS NEWTON.

The Cincinnati Comic Authority Is Entertained by Chicago Friends.

The visit of Miss Cora Chapman Newton of Cincinnati to Chicago was made the occasion of a pleasant reception by the members of the Ceramic Art Association yesterday afternoon. About 200 women, to see china painting is an absorbing interest, were gathered in the room devoted to the "College of Law" in the Athenæum Building.

Miss Lyster, whom Miss Newton is visiting, introduced her. She is a little woman with bright eyes and a pleasing manner. She is associated with Miss McGoghlin on the Executive committee in charge of the ceramic exhibition in the World's Fair.

During the afternoon Miss Caroline Higgins and Mrs. William Coddington played, Miss Lou E. Wilson recited, and Miss Carrie Bensinger, who has a remarkable voice for a girl of 12, sang.

A Scene in Judge Hutcheson's Court.

Assistant State's Attorney Seely was in the midst of an address to a jury Judge Hutchinson's court yesterday when there was a crash and the air was filled with white dust. A yard of plaster fell from the ceiling on the bench and Judge Hutchinson was greatly startled. Most of the people in the courtroom lost their presence of mind and only the lusty voice of the bailiff shouting that there was no danger prevented panic. The Judge remarked that he guessed the eloquence of Mr. Neely had brought down the house. The accident, in reality, was due to one of the workmen who is engaged in tearing down the old building. While walking on the rafters overhead he slipped and fell on the ceiling. It gave way, and had he not caught hold of a rafter he would have gone through the floor of the court-room, twenty feet below. As it was his leg to the thigh protrude through, and when discovered he was making vain efforts to extricate himself. Bailiff Douglas was sitting in a chair directly beneath the spot from which the plastering fell, a small portion struck him squarely on the head and he sustained a slight scalp wound.

It Was City "Smoke" Day.

It was city "smoke" day yesterday in Justice Giennon's court. The Bushnell Planing-Mill company was fined $50 and cost. The following cases were dismissed upon payment of costs: William Schone, Rush H. Fitch, F. C. Wells, Hintz & Baker company, F. Stevens, W. C. Trott, The Aermotor company, George Thomas, Oakland Hotel, Weer Manufacturing company, George H. Hall & Co., Charles Schotte, and the Western Gas and Power company. The case against Adolph Griesheimer was dismissed upon recommendation of Mayor Washburne. The following cases were continued until July 7: Chicago Towing company, Dunham Towing & Wrecking company, Godfriaux & Co., Spry & Webb Linseed Oil company, John Gibbons, Standard Brewing company, The Newspaper company, Mrs. C. B. Waite, Charles W. Hall. For further information address the Keeley Institute, Benton Harbor, Mich. Or J. W. Fales, 26 Jeff avenue, Detroit, Mich.

company, Zangerl & Peterson, George A. Wise, S. P. Richards, and Black Bros.

Issued an Attachment for Contempt.

An attachment for contempt of court was issued by Judge Baker against Constable Robert Crawford and Attorney Henry A. Lee for refusing to appear in court to answer a petition for habeas corpus brought by Mrs. Martin Smeland to recover possession of her child. In her petition the woman accused Lee and Crawford of entering into a conspiracy with her husband, O. A. Smeland, to kidnap her little boy, 4 years of age. About noon Crawford came into court and was released on his own recognizance. Lee could not be found and the court issued an alias attachment for him. The hearing of Crawford's case in the Chicago Avenue Police Court has been set for this morning at 9 o'clock.

Young But Professional Burglars.

Three small boys entered Mrs. Ella Fisher's house, No. 28 Miller street, by means of a skeleton key Tuesday afternoon while she was absent and carried off everything of value they could find. A small iron safe owned by Miss Lulu Ebergardt, a friend of the family, and containing $200 was among the booty. Officers McCane and Harding arrested John Hinchy, James Artery, and Frank Morrison at Gurley and Morgan streets with most of the stolen property in their possession. They were dividing the contents of the bank when the police came upon them. Their hearing was continued by Justice Dooley.

Mrs. Haines' Trial Set.

Mrs. Haines' trial for arson has been set for Monday, July 11, in Branch 2 of the Criminal Court. Her case was called and Attorney Foster demanded an immediate trial. Fire-Marshal Conway informed Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott that the case would be jeopardized by going to trial at once as one of the men indicted in connection with the woman had not been arrested. It is claimed that she has caused no less than seven fires in this city, and has operated in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other places. She protests her innocence. May Tiffin, who was also indicted for the same offense, has, it is alleged, made a written confession and will be one of the State's main witnesses.

Want to Go to Harvard.

Entrance examinations for Harvard University are being held at Room No. 51 Athenæum Building. The work began last Tuesday at 9 a. m., and will end at 6 p. m. Saturday. Prof. Emerton of Harvard, assisted by F. L. Olmstead of the Kenilworth Boys' School, has charge of the examination. Ten young men are taking the preliminary examination and ten the final examination for entrance. The number of applicants is about the same as it was last year.

In Room No. 50 Mrs. Erwin is examining two young women candidates for Harvard annex. The questions are the same asked of candidates for the university.

Pompeii Falls Once More.

Five thousand people sat in the damp, raw air last night to witness the second performance of Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii" at the amphitheater, Cottage Grove avenue and Sixtieth street. While Saturday night's performance was a successful one that of last night was much smoother, owing to the fact that Stage Manager Gifford has had the benefit of three rehearsals with the 500 people participating in the production. The next performance takes place Saturday night, and a special Fourth of July production will be given Monday night.

Flesh Torn from Over His Eye.

Little Ralph Gilmore, No. 459 West Monroe street, was severely bitten by a supposedly rabid dog in front of his home Tuesday afternoon. The animal, a large one covered with a shaggy coat of brown hair, ran down the street frothing at the mouth and barking furiously. The dog jumped at the boy's head and tore away a piece of flesh as large as a half dollar from above his eye. Dr. Byron cauterized the wound and the little fellow is getting along nicely. Officer Bishop of the Lake Street Station shot the dog after a long chase.

Wanted for Embezzlement and Shooting.

Robert Roddy, 16 years old, is wanted by the police for the alleged embezzlement of $350 from the Cold Blast Feather company, Nos. 56 to 66 Van Buren street, and for the shooting of his roommate, James Campbell. The latter took place yesterday morning at No. 106 South Peoria street, and, according to Campbell's story, was accidental. Roddy left town by means of a freight train and Campbell was taken to the County Hospital, where the physicians say that the wound, which is in the abdomen, may prove fatal.

More Newspaper Thieving.

A colored boy, Henry Hall, about 14 years old, was arrested at Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue Thursday morning, caught in the act of stealing morning papers from subscribers' doors. He had just about cleaned out one flat building, and had twenty TRIBUNES and other morning papers, all bearing evidence of having been delivered by carriers. Justice Wallace fined him $15 and he went to the Bridewell.

Stole Money and Bought Ice-Cream.

Judge Hutchinson yesterday sent 10-year-old August Muhleman to a training school. August, one day last week, went into H. S. Best's commission store, No. 176 South Water street, and stole $100 from the money-drawer. He immediately bought a new suit of clothes and then dissipated to the extent of three dishes of ice-cream a day until captured by the police. He ran away from his home, No. 805 Elston avenue.

Diamond Stars Presented.

The diamond star won by Inspector Shaack in the voting contest at St. Vincent's bazaar was formally presented to him at the Chicago Avenue Station last evening, Washington Hesing making the presentation speech. A diamond star worth $500 was given to Ald. Charles F. Swigart last evening in O'Neil's Hall. W. A. Phelps made the speech, and a banquet followed.

Items.

The West Side Field Day Association has decided to have its picnic Saturday at Douglas Park.

Abe Bardim, who is charged with stealing a 2,000-pound bell from Father Henneberry of St. Pius Church at Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street, was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds yesterday by Justice Dooley.

The whereabouts of Prof. G. A. Marchand, who so mysteriously disappeared from No. 1403 Michigan avenue last Monday, are still unknown. Mrs. Marchand has moved and her present location could not be learned.

Theodore Minehart, proprietor of the Hoffman House, Nos. 2422-2432 Prairie avenue, died yesterday afternoon. Wednesday Edith Hall, a chambermaid, found him lying unconscious on the floor of his room. Beside him was a vial supposed to have held strychnine and a paper labeled "morphine."

The whisky trust has begun to curtail its output. Trust officials say that this action has not been taken to create an artificial scarcity of spirits, but is the usual course taken every summer in order to make repairs on distillery machinery. There will be no increase in the price of spirits they say.

H. N. Cooper and others have sold to the Chicago Title and Trust company for $213,120 eighty-five and one-half acres on Thirty-ninth street, seven miles west of the city limits, near Western Springs; and G. I. Talbot and others have sold seventy-four acres west of and adjoining this property to the same company for $111,045.

Frank Conklin of No. 3821 Honoré street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Mitchell of the Illinois Humane Society on a charge of cruelty to children. Conklin brutally beat his wife and compelled her and their three children to spend the night in a police station. He was arraigned before Justice Foster, who fined him $85 and costs. In default of payment he was sent to the bridewell.

The victims of Wednesday night's gambling raid were arraigned yesterday morning before Police Justice Wallace of the Sixth Precinct Station. The names called were: Wadey Crawford, Harry Evans, John Grimes, F. E. Brewster, Jack Jones, Thomas Fry, Frank Jones, Charley Hart, Charles Wilson, Sam Stern, Charles Wilson, Thomas Bean, John Flint, Charles Morris, John Bell, and H. Harris. The cases were continued until July 8 in $200 each, signed by August Motte.

The Keeley Institute of Benton Harbor, Mich., will be opened Monday, July 11, 1892, for the Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, and Tobacco Habits, and Neurasthenia, by the use of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies.

For further information address the Keeley Institute, Benton Harbor, Mich. Or J. W. Fales, 26 Jeff avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DISCUSSED "L" ROADS

REAL-ESTATE MEN THINK THAT THEY ARE ALL IMPORTANT.

After the Eighth Informal Dinner "The Need of Elevated Roads in the City and Their Effect on Property" Brings Forth Words of Wisdom from the Astute Dealers in Lots and Acres—Declared to Be the Only Method of Intramural Transportation.

The Real Estate Board's eighth informal dinner was given last night at the Hotel Metropole. The subject of discussion, after the last course on the menu had been served, was "The Need of Elevated Roads in Chicago and Their Effect on Chicago Real Estate." George Birkhoff acted as Chairman and made the first address. In substance he said:

To make a large, growing, and prosperous city, three things are absolutely necessary: First, an ample supply of pure water; second, perfect drainage, and third, rapid transit to connect outlying districts with the heart of the city.

That Chicago is in need of pure water is evident, and we hope that steps will soon be taken to supply this increasing want. Perfect drainage may be expected in the future, if not in the near future. Rapid transit has also made its appearance, and we may say with confidence that it has come to stay. Although yet in its infancy, it does not require a prophetic vision to predict that within a few years every section of this vast city will enjoy its comforts and benefits.

Rapid transit affects the health and comfort of the citizens to a large extent, and is far more reaching in its effects than people generally suppose. Horse and cable cars do not furnish rapid transit such as is needed in this busy and time-saving age, and other means of rapid communication must be provided.

As the population increases more horse and cable cars are required, which brings about a constant increase in the congested condition of our streets, and thereby prohibits the rapid movement of these cars in the down-town districts.

That a radical change in our system of transferring people is required is evident to any person who sees the crowded condition of our streets and cable cars, which do not furnish the necessary speed nor make any attempt to provide for the comfort of passengers.

Owing to the peculiar fact that all our railroads enter the very heart of our city some measure of rapid transit has been secured through our suburban train service, and this has been the means of building up our splendid suburbs, which are a source of pride to every Chicagoan.

Suburban Service Faulty.

What this suburban railroad service has done for the health and welfare of thousands, who have found cheap homes outside of the city proper, and who have forever abandoned city life in crowded and unwholesome tenements, needs no comment in a gathering of real estate men. Yet any one familiar with the demands and enormous growth of our city is well aware that these suburban trains can only reach certain sections. But few railroads can afford to lay tracks to be exclusively devoted to suburban service, and hence are unable to furnish a sufficient number of trains to supply the constantly increasing demand for better and quicker service. Railroad stations are far apart, which, together with the fact that trains only run at certain intervals, means the loss of much valuable time.

The only solution for rapid and unobstructed travel through our city is elevated roads.

What elevated roads have done for New York they will do for Chicago.

In New York they have transformed into splendid residence property districts far removed from the business centers, and have been instrumental in relieving to some extent the crowded condition of tenement houses.

In addition to the need of elevated roads there is also a crying need for elevating the present steam railroads now entering the heart of our city and menacing the lives of thousands of our citizens every day.

It is not my desire to discuss elevated roads to any extent, the subject is almost inexhaustible, and in order to give the gentlemen, who have kindly consented to speak on this topic, a fair opportunity, I will close my remarks to leave the subject in better hands.

Edwin F. Getchell followed. He said:

Rapid Transit All-Important.

There is no question agitating the public mind of our great cities today so much as that of rapid transit. In this progressive age we are compelled to be rapid. "Time is the essence of the contract," and "time is money." When we consider the time it takes us to reach the heart of our city by means of surface travel, and the congested condition of our business district, it is evident from the outstart that surface roads will never solve the problem of rapid transit. That being the case, what means of transit can we adopt that will accommodate our city? Upon investigation we find that there are but two remedies—viz.: that of underground and of elevated railways. Unquestionably the latter will always be the most popular system of travel, since it is truly said that an elevated railway means speed, comfort, safety, economy, and profits. Chauncey Depew, famous for his wit as well as wisdom, says the Americans do not like to go underground until after they are dead." The cost of an underground railway is twice as much as an elevated, it being estimated by expert engineers that the underground system costs from $1,300,000 to $1,500,000 per mile, while the elevated system costs from $600,000 to $800,000 per mile.

There are four reasons why a comprehensive and general system of elevated railways is demanded in this city:

First—From a humanitarian standpoint to prevent death by accident at our grade crossings (145 persons were killed by our surface roads in 1890), and to relieve the misery and torture of the densely packed community in our business center who long to reach the outskirts of our city.

Second—The reputation of Chicago. Our lack of proper transportation facilities is a blot on our fair city.

Third—Because the city is not adapted to any other kind of transit.

Fourth—Because it is the only true way of equalizing values of real estate within the city limits.

The City Should Take Hold.

What the City of Chicago requires is that the rapid transit question should be treated with finality. She must grapple with the problem as a whole. If private companies can obtain franchises to run any kind of road on any of our streets without regard to the whole problem, there will be as hopeless a tangle as if the lines of the streets had been left to the fancy of the builders. I claim that the city is responsible for the congested condition of the business center and for the poor transportation facilities which we have today.

Why should not the city take as much pains in planning for a grand elevated system which should accommodate and connect all three divisions of the city, thereby serving the citizens and taxpayers, as it does in the laying out of streets and the paving of same and of its park and drainage system? It should set aside certain streets that could be utilized for an "L" structure. It should fix the grades at which the various structures should pass, where they are to cross, and all the details necessary to perfect harmony. It should exclude from the center of the business district all surface cars, and should insist that the present elevated road should build a loop around our business center without interfering with the vehicular and pedestrian traffic of the streets, so that the business men could be accommodated.

The style of structure, however, for this loop should be one that would the least obstruct the light and interfere with the street traffic. An elevated road should be conspicuous where every one could see and use it.

It was the lack of rapid transit that compelled the construction of our twelve to eighteen story buildings, and the result of so many high buildings in our business center has probably concentrated more people than can be found in any other given space in the world.

The rapid growth of Chicago can be traced to the building of our cable roads, which was as much of an improvement over the old system of horse-cars as the elevated system is over the cable.

Found to Be Profitable.

I gave as my fourth reason why an elevated system of railway was demanded in this city the following: "Because it is the only true way of equalizing values of real estate within the city limits, distance being annihilated by time." It follows that if you can bring the outlying property in quick communication with the heart of the city the values should enhance in proportion to the time saved over the old method of travel, and it is a well-known fact that rapid transit and cheap fares increase population, and values of real estate must keep pace with the growth of the city.

I believe that Chicago will witness the same relative advance in real estate values contiguous to elevated roads as was the case in New York along the line of her "L" roads.

I cannot close my remarks without congratulating the South Side on the excellent service afforded by the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company and compliment the management of that road in overcoming the innumerable obstacles forced upon them. Chicago business men, famous the world over for their enterprise and financial ability, have been slow and stupid in realizing the value and importance of intramural transportation for this city, and it required New York to furnish the money to make it a success, and it now looks as though New York was going to supply the money to build the Metropolitan Elevated road on the West Side, and other lines of elevated road which are sure to be built in this city.

Let us hope that our own capitalists will not only have the sagacity to encourage additional building of elevated roads, but that their money will control and reap the large profits which will inure to the benefit of the stockholders.

The City Should Build the Roads.

The city should build a system of elevated roads was the argument advanced by A. H. Van Vlissingen. He thought no system of elevated service could do justice to this city that will continue to levy a toll of an additional fare on the residents of the various sections of the city who wish to visit or do business in any other section, or who desire to visit the parks located on any of the other sides of the river. It is probable that this suggestion can be carried out only provided all elevated roads that are to be built shall be placed under one control, and to him this seemed practicable only if the necessary legislation be secured to allow the Department of Public Works to build and control the elevated roads.

The subject was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, nearly every member present giving his views.

Church Corner Stone Laid.

The corner stone of the new Centennial Baptist Church at Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street was laid with appropriate services yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. A. K. Parker, pastor, delivered an address of greeting, incidentally reviewing the church's history. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence of the Second Church and the Rev. C. Perren of the Western Avenue Church also delivered addresses. The new structure, planned by J. M. Van Osdell, will be of Romanesque design and cost $40,000. The material will be light-brown sandstone, trimmed with rain-drop Marquette brown stone.

Wrecking the Criminal Court Building.

The demolition of the old Criminal Court Building on Michigan street began yesterday morning when a force of wreckers set to work to tear it down. It was built twenty years ago to separate the Criminal Court and jail from the Court-House proper, but has for a long time been too small for the business transacted within its walls. Many sensational and famous cases have been tried in its two dingy court-rooms, including those of the Anarchists and Dr. Cronin's slayers. The old building will be razed by Sept. 1, and by November a modern structure will occupy its site.

Denies That He Is a Corpse.

T. T. Drycinski, No. 1020 Whipple street, called at the morgue yesterday to deny the report that he was dead. June 21 a man was picked up at Desplaines and Randolph streets and taken to the County Hospital. He was unconscious, and the receiving clerk finding cards in his pocket bearing the inscription, "T. T. Drycinski, Contractor and Builder, No. 1020 Whipple street," so booked him. June 27 the man died and his body was sent to the morgue marked "T. T. Drycinski." Mr. Drycinski said he did not know the man.

BURTON C. HIGGINS COMMITS SUICIDE.

A Chicago Lawyer Turns on the Gas in an Aurora Hotel.

AURORA, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—Burton C. Higgins, one of the brightest and most promising young men in Aurora and a society favorite, committed suicide last night in Hotel Bishop. After closing the doors and windows and stuffing the cracks with cotton he turned on the gas and went to bed.

Financial troubles and a love affair are believed to have led to the deed, Miss Ethel Van Velzer, daughter of the hotel proprietor, being the young lady involved. Mr. Higgins was recently admitted to the bar, and at the time of his death was at the head of the legal department of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago.

[Mr. Scott of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. was loath to believe that Mr. Higgins committed suicide, and was inclined to regard his death as the result of an accident. He said Mr. Higgins had only been in the employ of the firm a few weeks.]

HALF RATES.

Cheap Tickets to Omaha.

The great Rock Island Route will sell round trip tickets at one-half rate to Omaha, June 30, July 1 and July 2. Tickets good to return until July 15. Call on Geo. F. Lee, City Pass. Agt., ticket office, 104 Clark street.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A. Chicago.

$6 TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN

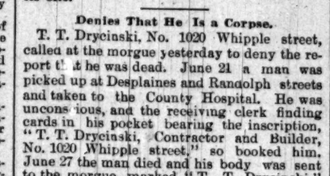
Via Illinois Central.

The above road will sell tickets to St. Louis and return at one-half rates on the following dates: July 2, 3 and 4, good to return until July 5, inclusive. City ticket office, 194 Clark st.

CHEAPEST EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

July 5th, 6th, and 7th Round Trip $16.

Liberal stop over arrangements via Chicago & Grand Trunk railway by way of Niagara Falls. Ample sleeping car accommodations. Apply ticket office, 103 Clark street.



To New York and Return for $18.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has arranged to run a special train, consisting of elegant Wagner sleeping cars and day coaches to leave Chicago Tuesday, July 5, at 3:30 p. m., arriving Niagara Falls 6:30 next morning, where it will remain until 7:00 p. m., arriving New York about 8:00 o'clock Thursday morning, connecting at Albany with Hudson River Day Line steamers, for those who prefer the boat ride. This is in addition to the regular trains leaving at 12:20, 3:30, 5:02 and 10:15 p. m. For sleeping-car berths apply to L. D. HENSNER, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 67 Clark st.

Extension of the Time Limit on New York Excursion Tickets.

In the sale of Christian Endeavor tickets, Chicago to New York and return at eighteen dollars for the round trip, Pennsylvania excursion tickets will be made good to return, from New York upon application of original purchaser until September fifteenth. This is a cheap excursion to the seacoast, and the time limit as provided for will allow persons to remain in the East more than seventy days if so desired.

For particulars call at 248 Clark street, Chicago.

Luxurious Traveling.

The excellent equipment of the "Northwestern Limited" between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth has been still further improved by the addition of new and elegant buffet smoking and library cars. These composite cars are superb products of the carbuilders' skill, and in their construction the climax of perfection and elegance has been reached. They are furnished with comfortable arm-chairs, writing desks, book cases, etc., and refreshments are served from a well-stocked buffet. The "Northwestern Limited" leaves Chicago at 6 p. m. daily. Meals are served in dining-cars. Tickets and reservations can be obtained at 208 Clark street, or at passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Forty Days in the East!

Buy a Chicago and New York excursion ticket over the Pennsylvania Short lines July 5, 6, or 7, go to New York, deposit your ticket with Joint Agent, visit any of the Jersey coast, New York, or New England resorts, stay in the East five weeks, returning West on or before Aug. 15, after having had a good time generally. Lower rates than ever offered before over the Pennsylvania lines. For special information address Luce, 248 Clark street, Chicago.

The Ladies.

The pleasant and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

New York and Return, $16.

July 5, 6, and 7, the Wabash railroad will sell tickets to New York and return, via Detroit and Niagara Falls, at the very low rate of $16. Are you interested? Then write F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., 201 Clark street, for excursion folder, giving maps, rates, routes, etc.

Fourth of July Rates.

On July 2, 3, and 4 excursion tickets will be sold to all points on the Northwestern line at very low rates; tickets good for return passage until July 5th, inclusive. Ticket offices, 208 Clark street, and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Half Rates to Omaha via the Northwestern.

Excursion tickets to Omaha and return will be sold via the Northwestern line from June 29th to July 2nd, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip. Ticket offices 208 Clark street and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

St. Louis and Kansas City.

July 2, 3, and 4 the Santa Fé route will sell round trip tickets to above and intermediate points at half fare.

Office, 212 Clark street, and Dearborn Station.

To New York City and Return $16.

Via Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, and Hudson River. Over the Erie lines. Office 242 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Remove the Causes That Make Your Hair lifeless and gray with Parker's Hair Balsam. Hinderocrns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

Buck & Rayner, druggists, secure all the latest and best in manicure goods. State and Madison.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Forecast for Friday:

For Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, warmer, fair, winds shifting to southerly, probably followed by showers by Saturday morning.

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, warmer in northern portions, northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

For Lower Michigan, fair, warmer, southwest winds, warmer, except in extreme southern portion.

For Upper Michigan, warmer, fair, southerly winds.

For Kentucky, cooler, fair, northerly winds.

For North Dakota, warmer, southerly winds, fair, followed by showers during the night.

For Colorado, local showers, southerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in southeastern portion.

For Montana, showers, westerly winds, cooler in eastern portion.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The barometer continues high off the Florida coast, and the area of high pressure over the Missouri Valley this morning has moved southeastward and now covers the Central Valleys. The area of low pressure which was over the lower lake region has moved northeastward to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and a more marked disturbance has developed to the north of Montana. Showers have prevailed in the Southern, Middle, and New England States, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley; elsewhere the weather is generally clear. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest. It is cooler in the central valleys and lake regions. Warmer, fair weather is indicated for the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers and cooler weather are indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States Friday.

Rivers—The Mississippi, from the Des Moines to the Ohio River, will remain about stationary; below the Ohio to Memphis the river will begin to rise in the next two days; below Memphis it will continue to fall. The Missouri will rise slightly.

| Place of observation. | Barometer reduced to sea level. | Height of thermometer. | Maximum temperature. | Minimum temperature. | Direction of wind. | State of weather. | Precipitation for 24 hours. |
|---|---

The Tribune.

[illegible]

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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8, 10, and 12 page paper.....1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages).....2 cents
Sunday paper.....3 cents

Foreign.
8, 10, and 12 page paper.....2 cents
16 to 20 pages.....3 cents
22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

BACK TO PURE FREE TRADE.

The Confederate Creed of 1861 Reaffirmed by the Democrats in 1892.

I.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted when in rebellion on March 11, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala., was as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises FOR REVENUE ONLY, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; NOR SHALL ANY DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS BE LAID TO PROMOTE OR FOSTER ANY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY."

II.

The Democratic National convention adopted as its tariff platform in Chicago, June 22, 1892:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 88¼, which is equal to 68½ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

IT would afford great relief to the timid and time-serving, spoils-seeking Democratic politicians if they could get rid of the free trade issue and substitute the ghost of the defunct "force bill" in its place as the chief issue of the ensuing political campaign. Dr. Dana of the N. Y. *Sun* and Stevenson, Dem. V.-P. candidate, are trying desperately to dodge the tariff issue by side-tracking it and making the humbug f. b. the only question to be voted on this fall.

THE Republican party defends the extravagances of the Reed Congress and boasts of the facility with which they have dissipated the surplus.

The Democratic party pledges itself to economy and to a reform of the administrative departments of the government.—*Watterson's Courier-Journal.*

What is the use of the Democratic party?

The empty pledges of "economy and retrenchment" when it immediately proceeds to violate them when intrusted with power? Its extravagances in its first session [exceeds what it charged on "the Reed Congress," and Watterson well knows that. How he has the impudence to talk about "Democratic pledges of economy" in the face of profligate Democratic extravagance going on before his eyes is hard to comprehend.

THE New York stock market was dull and the course of prices uninteresting with the exception of weakness developed in Chicago Gas. The local stock market is still dull, but prices were firmer. Sterling rates advanced, New York exchange continues firm at 60 cents premium.—The leading markets at Chicago were fairly active yesterday and generally lower. Fine weather, reported failures in the grain trade in England, and the Hatch bill influence were responsible for the decline. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 1⅜ cents lower, corn 1 cent lower, oats ¾ cent lower, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley steady, flax 2½ cents lower, July pork 7½ cents lower, lard steady, and ribs 12½ cents lower.

THE Sioux City *Tribune* (Dem.) says:

In a conversation with the editor of the *Tribune* Gov. Boies had said that he knew the office of President would bring him no happiness, and that on his own account he had no desire to be President [!]. But he was willing to make sacrifices, as his friends have always found him.

This is the finest sample of Pecksniffian cant that we have seen in many a day. Why, the bare idea of getting the nomination filled Boies' breast with indescribable ecstasy. No "happiness"! He reveled in a delirium of joy, and since he slipped up so badly in realizing his hopes he has dwelt in a cave of gloom. But his penny-a-whistle organ, through which he blows, says "he was willing to make sacrifices" to clutch that office. Yes, Barkis is always willin' to make sacrifices of "happiness," or principle, or anything else to get an office. Trust Barkis for that.

THE New York *World* is authority for the statement that Senator Hill is still greatly disturbed over the result of the Chicago convention, for while he had abandoned all hope of himself the day before the convention met, he had not dreamed that Cleveland could get a two-thirds vote. The result has made him angry, and his friends declare it will be some time before he will wheel into line. One of them says: "I guess he feels that if his services are needed in New York, they are worth being asked for. Perhaps he is waiting for Mr. Cleveland to come to him." In other words, the mountain must go to Mahomet. It will be a suggestive sight, that of the Stuffed Prophet of Reform importuning a man of Hill's notorious record to help him, backed by his mugwump friends clamoring like the Macedonians for his assistance.

SENATOR VEST'S attack on William J. Campbell was the mean act that one would expect from so small a man. A few years ago, when the Senator was bossing a committee which was investigating the dressed beef business, nominally for the benefit of the "consumer," but actually for the purpose of bringing out facts, if there were any, which would harm the Chicago packers, Mr. Vest attempted to ride rough shod over Mr. P. D. Armour. Mr. Campbell, who was the lawyer of the latter, told him what his legal rights were, and Mr. Armour insisted on maintaining them, much to the disgust of the bumptious and inquisitive little Senator from Missouri. There was a legal tussle in which Mr. Campbell [illegible] Vest, who professes [illegible] constitutional lawyer, has [illegible] disgraceful. It was not a very "chivalric" performance, however, to assail Mr. Campbell from the secure shelter of his seat in the Senate. The man who says there what he does not venture to say where no privilege shields him is a very prudent man, but hardly a brave one. But he has not hurt Campbell. He has only exhibited his contemptible smallness.

RAPID MARCH OF THE DEMOCRATS TO FREE TRADE.

Prior to the rebellion war the Democratic party was for low tariff because it was absolutely under the domination of the Southern slaveholders. Its last declaration prior to the rebellion was for "progressive free trade." During the war and for some years thereafter the Northern wing was partially emancipated from Southern rule, but in the course of time that section of the organization resumed control and free trade became again the goal of the Democracy.

At first, however, its progress in that direction was slow. There was a strong Northern element headed by men like Randall and Dana, which favored moderate protection and on repeated occasions fought hard for it within the party. This element had influence enough in 1884 to secure the adoption of a straddle tariff platform, which favored moderate protection and met with the disapproval of the more outspoken free traders for that reason.

On that protection platform Mr. Cleveland was elected, and the Democrats had a President for the first time in twenty-four years. Their success made them bolder. Dec. 6, 1887, Mr. Cleveland sent his tariff measure to Congress. While that document had some sugar plums for workingmen to the effect that American wages must not be cut down, nor American industries harmed, it asserted the doctrine that duties on foreign goods are paid by consumers, and that—

While comparatively a few use the imported articles millions of our people purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported article. . . . The great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles [similar to the imported dutiable ones] pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer.

Mr. Cleveland did not say that the chief use of any such extra price was to enable the manufacturer to pay extra high wages, but left the inference to be drawn that the latter pocketed the entire sum for his own personal benefit, and his supporters have so charged.

This message was followed by the passage by the Democratic House of the Mills bill, a longer stride towards free trade than the Morrison bill of 1884, which proposed to cut all protective duties 20 per cent. The free traders were much stronger in 1888 than they were four years before. Then they were unable to pass the Morrison bill, owing to the resistance of the Randallites. That faction was crushed out in 1888 with the assistance of President Cleveland, and the Mills bill was forced through the House. It was not in itself a free trade measure, but it was a long step in that direction.

The Democratic platform of 1888 was not as brave a free trade production as might have been expected after passing the Mills bill. The cowardice was due to Mr. Cleveland himself, whose intense anxiety to be reelected made him hedge and curb the ardor of his party. It is stated on high authority that he wanted the convention to readopt the straddling plank of 1884. It would not consent to that, however, and while repeating some of its doses of taffy for the workingmen, insisted on indorsing the Mills bill and the President's tariff message. The campaign resulted in the defeat of Mr. Cleveland on the issue tendered in that platform.

This might have chilled the free trade enthusiasm of the Democrats but for the elections of 1890. In the autumn of that year Congress passed the McKinley tariff law, which, while it lowered the custom-house revenues by putting sugar on the free list and cut down the duties on a number of articles, yet raised the duties on a great number of articles. Many of those increases angered hundreds of thousands of Republicans, and dissatisfaction with that law, with other causes, deprived the Republicans of about 100 seats in the House and cast them into a pitiable minority.

The Democrats jumped at the conclusion that this kick of the Republican voters was a revolution in behalf of free trade, and that the country was ready to support a repeal of all protection. Mr. Mills of Texas was turned loose in the Northwest during the campaign of 1891 and preached in favor of the adoption of the English free trade system. When the National convention met at Chicago a few days ago it boiled down Mills' speeches into one short plank, in which it was declared that protection was unconstitutional and that all protective duties should be abolished. Since its adoption there has been loud rejoicing among the radicals and mugwumps that they had forced the party to adopt the British system of tariff for revenue only. The free traders of the Democracy boast that they have been conducting a "campaign of education" for many years. They have succeeded in converting, by argument or force, a majority of the members of their own party; and, having solidified their ranks, are now seeking to convert a majority of the American people to the doctrine of free ports, cheap goods, low wages, and no reciprocity. Will the millions of Democratic wageworkers, who will suffer a loss of a third to a half of the pay, sacrifice themselves and their interests on the altar of their party? On the answer to that question at the polls turns the Presidential and Congressional elections next November.

HOW CLEVELAND HAS VIOLATED HIS ONE TERM PLEDGE.

Following is one of the paragraphs in Mr. Cleveland's letter, dated Aug. 18, 1884, accepting his first nomination for the Presidency:

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective *than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election.* When we consider the patronage of this great office, the *allurements of power*, the *temptation to retain public place once gained*, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political services, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

It is singular that Mr. Cleveland should express himself so strongly and so truthfully on this subject before he had had any practical experience of the effects of the Presidential office on the human mind and should avoid so carefully any reference to it after he had been in the White House and had discovered that his previous theory was confirmed by the facts. In his last letter of acceptance, written in 1888, after he had felt "the allurements of power" and "the temptation to retain public place once gained," he did not mention this constitutional amendment. It is doubtful whether he will refer to it in the letter he is soon to write accepting a third nomination.

But whatever people may think of Mr. Cleveland's dropping his anti-reelection agitation, no one will deny that "coming events cast their shadows before" when he prophesied in 1884 regarding the effect of office-holding on a President. So powerfully was this stout, stolid man affected, so easy a victim was he of "the allurements of power," that he bent all his energies to secure a renomination and a reelection. He dismissed 80,000 Republicans from office without assigning cause and replaced them by men pledged to "work" for him. And this year so great was the temptation to regain public office once held that he sent *five* of his ex-Secretaries to the Chicago convention along with his chief headsman, Stevenson, to get a *third* nomination. Not satisfied with four years of place and two nominations he is preparing to enter upon a third campaign in the hope of four years more of power.

The people should not lead Mr. Cleveland into a temptation which he cannot resist. If elected this fall he will be after four years more of office four years hence. The best thing to do is to leave him at Gray Gables with the harmless allurements of the ocean and the bluefish.

THE PITTSBURG IRON AND STEEL TROUBLE.

The difficulties in the iron and steel trade which are near the culminating point at Pittsburg have a far deeper origin than any mere difference of opinion between employers and employed in regard to the wage scale. It is a grave economic question, raised by the now admitted fact that the iron trade is badly demoralized. A lessening of demand without a corresponding decrease in production has brought about a plethora of products on hand, and manufacturers have availed themselves of recent improvements to augment their output just at the time when it would be prudent to curtail it. As a result they have undercut one another in their efforts to sell till they have forced down prices to the bare cost of production, if not below that point. Finally they have called a halt. They say: "We cannot afford to pay the same rate of wages as heretofore, when prices of iron and steel were far higher than now, because if we did we should run our business at a loss, and that would soon force us to suspend operations, when the workers would be worse off than now." Naturally the men are opposed to any reduction of wages. They want to keep on receiving the old high rate of pay so as to maintain the present style of living for themselves and families. But if they can resist this demand made by their employers for a small reduction claimed to be necessitated by increased domestic competition, what do they think of the Democratic proposition to oblige those employers to compete without any protection with the manufacturers of iron and steel in all Europe? How much greater a cut would be demanded by their employers if the ports of the United States were thrown open to the products of England, France, Belgium, and Germany? How much lower do they think their wages would be forced if they had to work in direct competition with the cheap labor of those countries, the only protection afforded them from the latter being the small cost of transportation across the Atlantic? Is it not reasonable to suppose they must in that case submit to reductions to which the one they are now asked to concede is but a small circumstance? Let them look at the wages paid to workers in those European countries, and then say if they are prepared to vote for a pulling down of all the bars that now prevent the European product from free competition with theirs.

THE HATCH BILL.

It is understood that the Senate committee having under consideration the Hatch bill has deferred reporting thereon till the latter part of next week. Also it is said the members of that committee, or some of them, have expressed surprise at the mildness of the protest that has been made against it. They think if the Boards of Trade of the country were in earnest in opposing it they would have brought to bear a much greater pressure than has been experienced by the men having the measure in charge. If such an idea be entertained it is an unfair one. The Chicago board has sent a representative delegation to Washington, and so have some other commercial bodies, all of them protesting firmly though respectfully against the bill as inimical to the agricultural interests of the country as well as to the mercantile class. What more would they have? Is it necessary for every legitimate interest in the land to be continuously represented in Washington at great expense in order to keep the legislators there assembled from cutting the throats of the people at the solicitation of some crazy fellow or interested party? Is it obligatory upon the average citizen to regard as a standing menace to his rights the presence of Senators and Representatives at the National Capital? That is not in accord with the theory of representative government, the object of which is to secure the greatest good to the greatest number by sending to its councils men of sufficient intelligence to know what is for the best interest of their constituents and honest enough to vote for it without continuous pressure to prevent them from going wrong. In the present instance those representatives ought not to need such pressure. It requires but a small degree of wisdom to see that the Hatch bill is directly in the interest of a British syndicate which owns many of the flour mills in Minneapolis and wants to abolish competition in buying from the farmers of the Northwest by its agents. Why should the Boards of Trade of the country be expected to keep a standing committee in Washington for the purpose of keeping that fact before the attention of Congress?

A VOTER HAS A RIGHT TO WRITE IN A NAME.

Attorney-General Hunt is perfectly correct, in the interpretation put by him on the Australian Ballot law to the effect that if a voter is not satisfied with any of the candidates for a particular office whose names are printed on the official ballot that he can write on that ballot in the appropriate place the name of the man he wants to vote for. The law says plainly that the voter—

Shall prepare his ballot by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a blank space on said ticket, making a cross (x) opposite thereto.

Even if this provision were not in the law the voter would have the right to designate the person whom he preferred for a particular office. It would require a change of the Constitution before the Legislature could limit a man's choice to the names which might be printed on an "official ballot." That body cannot as yet say to a man: "You shall be deprived of your vote for Governor unless you are willing to vote for the nominee of one of the great parties or for some one who has been able to induce a certain number of persons to sign his nomination papers." The tickets should be printed with blank spaces, as the law directs, and if any names are written in those blank spaces they should be counted. At the same time the matter is of little practical consequence, because not one man out of 10,000 will write a name, and the chances are a million to one that not enough individuals will write the same name on each [illegible] ballot. It might happen in contests for small village offices, but nowhere else.

GOLD EXPORTS CAUSED BY FOREIGN TRAVEL.

A great deal has been said and printed about the fact that for some weeks past the exports of gold from this country to Europe have run at high figures—three to seven millions a week. Some have endeavored to account for it by reference to Austrian preparation for resumption, others to foreign fears for the stability of our currency, which has led to the sending back of large amounts of our railroad securities by European holders, and others have cited the food poverty of parts of the Old World as reasons for the selling of those securities, which is assumed to have been large though there is no proof of it. There is another important circumstance, which is lost sight of, though it explains much of the matter complained of, if not the whole of it.

Within the last three months forty to fifty thousand Americans have gone to Europe for the season, and it is not a high estimate to place at $500 the amount which each of these persons has drawn out of the country already. All the ocean passage money was paid to foreign transportation companies, and all paid in gold at that. The traveler might pay the passage money in New York with paper currency, but it had to be changed into gold to the foreign owners and agents of the steamer lines which carried these thousands of people to Germany, England, France, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, and elsewhere, and all of those vessels, with one or two exceptions, are owned and managed on the other side of the Atlantic. The cash paid down by these tourists, and carried with them for preliminary expenses, must be increased by an allowance of perhaps $10 per day each, which is drawn on letters of credit since they landed, this amounting to some $400,000 per day spent by the forty thousand people, or $3,000,000 a week, in foreign hotels, railways, and shops. The last few weeks have witnessed a perfect rush across the ocean by men and women, each of whom is anxious to spend abroad as much of the school and university vacation as possible, and they will be followed by tens of thousands of others of the more leisurely class, who generally have more money to spare than have the educators. Taking it all together it is probable the total expenditures by travelers from the United States to Europe and return this year will amount to ($100,000,000) a hundred million of dollars.

All this is paid in gold, or its equivalent. The tourists do not ship wheat, corn, cotton, hog products, or petroleum to meet the expenses of their journeys. Whether they own the funds or borrow them the money has to be paid on the other side of the ocean in gold, and sent from this side therefor, unless there be a balance of trade in our favor which permits some of the cash to be retained here in payment for our surplus produce shipped abroad by other than the tourists. But it has previously been shown by THE TRIBUNE that what would otherwise constitute such a balance in our favor often goes to pay the costs of transportation and handling our foreign commerce, nearly all of which is done by the foreigners. It was shown in discussing the balance sheet for the year ending twelve months ago that the figures would not jibe with the facts unless by remembering that our imports are reported on the basis of their valuation in foreign ports and are understated to lessen the payment of duties, and that we have to pay the transportation expenses; and that our exports are stated in the values on this side of the water. All this makes an addition of not far from $150,000,000 on the foreign business for the year in transportation, banking, commissions, insurance, and the other expenses of the transaction, nearly all of which are paid to Europeans because they do most of the carrying and banking business of the world.

Adding all these facts together we shall see that it is possible to send abroad the present year over a hundred million dollars' worth of property more than we are credited with receiving and yet have to export gold to pay balance of trade against us, without any reference to what Austria or any other country may wish to do in the premises. If in addition thereto we remember that a vast amount of foreign investments in this country draw interest, which also must be paid in gold, we have a still wider gap that can be mentally bridged without the necessity of alleging sales of our securities to account for its existence. Shall we ever get rid of the apparently everlasting drain and adverse balance of trade now piled up against us in the shape of a billion of our securities held abroad?

APPARENTLY at the instance of Senator Peffer of Kansas the Treasury Department has compiled some statistics of the cost of printing and handling paper money which is redeemed in coin on demand. During the ten months ending with last April an aggregate of 9,840,000 sheets was issued, each sheet consisting of four notes. The aggregate face value of the "money" was $191,512,000, and the cost of the same in the bureau was $489,826. This cost includes an allowance for spoiled sheets, stated to be about 5 per cent. But besides the total above noted there is $65,601 for cost of paper manufactured in the government mill, $2,665 for expenses in the division of loans and currency, $27,426 for expenses in sealing, separating, and issuing, and $28,726 for shipment of notes at the rate of 15 cents per $1,000. The total of all these items is $614,246, or at the rate of one-sixty-fourth part of a dollar for each note issued. It is fair to presume that this information will be used by the industrious Peffer as an argument in favor of using irredeemable paper "money" only, to the exclusion of specie, either gold or silver. He may be expected to plead that the paper money costs the government but a fraction of a cent per dollar, while the silver costs it nearly 70 cents per dollar; therefore it is foolish to use the latter in any way, even for small change, when the paper if made first "would answer all purposes at so much less expense to the government." Of course the little difference that silver and gold coins are real money, while paper currency is only promises to pay *money*, and when it is not redeemable in coin it becomes worthless, is of too little importance to be taken into account by Peffer and fellows of his kidney. But one would think the free silverites must be crazy to propose to cast in their lot with the Peffer fiat crowd in order to punish the Republican or Democratic party, neither of which favors a debased dollar. It would literally be jumping from the frying pan into the fire to vote against men who want to see silver used as money for all it is really worth, and vote with a set of wild-eyed cranks who are doing all they can to cut off the use of silver as money.

THERE is now imminent danger that Congress may adjourn without taking action on the World's Fair Appropriation bill. Congressmen are in a hurry to get away to take part in the political campaign and the general appropriation bills have been so delayed by non-attendance and inaction that business is now congested and everything is in confusion, as might have been expected. In this emergency the World's Fair officials should actively bestir themselves and call upon the Durborow committee, the Committee on Rules, and Congressmen generally to do their duty in the premises. Now that the conventions of the two great parties have expressed themselves as enthusiastically in favor of the appropriation there can be no partisan objection to the bill. If the proper pressure is brought to bear the Committee on Rules can easily spare a day for consideration of the measure in the House and it can then go promptly to the Senate. Whatever is to be done must be done at once. The matter must be pushed.

THE implacable New York *Sun* has recovered sufficiently from its shock from the nomination of the mugwump Cleveland and free trade platform to resume its diatribes against Chicago, and now paints a dismal picture of the condition of things here caused by the pluvial excesses of the last two months all over the Mississippi Valley, and concludes its silly persiflage with the statement that "river sewage is pouring lakeward at the rate of 500,000 cubic feet a minute, the disease-laden water is being pumped through the mains, and Chicago is practically uninhabitable." The real facts in the case are that Chicago had an unusually damp season in May and June, but the downpour was not confined to this city. It spread over a million of square miles of the Mississippi Valley, from Ohio well-nigh to the Rockies and from the Canadian border to New Orleans. Chicago was in the rain area and had to take its share.

Our local difficulty, upon which the *Sun* ghoulishly dilates, was due to causes which should not recur in the future. By the neglect of past municipal administrations in not building a higher dam at the Summit the flood water of the Desplaines River poured over it down into the Chicago River in addition to the water of the drainage area. This is what has caused the discomfort and made the rush of water into the lake described by the *Sun*. A few thousand dollars spent in raising this dam across the Desplaines exit into the Chicago River would have kept the Desplaines flood water out, and there would have been no trouble. It was all the result of the carelessness of past administrations at the City Hall. The Desplaines at the Summit is eight feet higher than the lake, and the Ogden ditch furnishes it an outlet down into the Chicago River.

Since Monday last the flood has subsided. The Desplaines is no longer running over the low dam nor is water running out of the river into the lake. The pumps are at work sending it the other way down the canal and everything is all right again and will be kept so. We have emerged from our two months of pluvial excess in much better shape than many of our neighbors and now we are all right. Will our "esteemed contemporary" have the decency to tell its readers that the trouble it depicts has ceased? Or will it keep on maligning Chicago because the Democrats here were for the Stuffed Prophet and free trade?

THE New York *Times* (Dem.-Mug.) has taken charge of so much of the Cleveland campaign in New York as the *Evening Post* turns over to it. Its first general order is that William F. Sheehan, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, shall be bounced from the National committee and that Chairman Murphy of the State committee shall be fired out of the party, and pronounces both of them "political blackguards." As to Flower it does not dignify him by undertaking to read him out, but says contemptuously: "It doesn't matter about Flower; he doesn't know any better." But why doesn't the *Times* go for higher game? Why doesn't it demand that Hill shall be fired out of the party? Why decapitate only his lieutenants?

DANA'S Tammany *Sun* cries out: "Shall the whole people of the Southern States be subjected through a force law to the horror and humiliation of negro rule?" No, dear doctor; that is not the issue. The question is, shall the ports of this country be thrown wide open to all the competitive goods of the world, thereby knocking down the wages of the American industrial classes to the level of their undercutting foreign competitors? The Democratic party says yes. The Republican party says no. The question will be voted on the 8th of November next. The ghostly "force bill" which the *Sun* is trying to conjure up will not be in issue.

THE bolting of Cleveland and his free trade platform has begun already in New York. The first to desert him is ex-State Controller Frederick P. Olcott, who has long been a leader in the Democratic politics in that State. He was Democratic State Controller under Gov. Lucius Robinson, and has since been associated with Grover Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, in the direction of Democratic State politics. Mr. Olcott will not be the last of the business men of New York who will refuse to abandon protection. He is the leader of a long column of them.

THE Toronto *Empire* prints a table showing the additions which have been made to British territory since 1885. They foot up as follows: In Asia, 278,700 square miles and 5,500,000 people (estimated); in South Africa, 1,693,205 square miles and 14,329,000 people; in Australasia, 97,300 square miles and 158,000 people—a total in the seven years of 2,069,205 square miles and 19,987,000 people. Is not little England getting overloaded with foreign territory? Is she not top heavy and in danger of upsetting?

A LITTLE girl in St. Louis who was shot in the head ten days ago and still has the bullet in her brain is likely to recover from the injury. It was a regulation weapon, you observe—not a toy pistol.

IN spite of Mr. Watterson's gloomy predictions the Hill Democrats are swinging* into line with great enthusiasm.

*Their tomahawks.

IT is probable the delegates at the People's party convention in Omaha will find it hard work to unite on a suitable candidate who will accept the nomination for the Presidency at their hands. We take the liberty of suggesting the illustrious name of George Washington for their favorable consideration. All the discordant elements of the party ought to be able to unite on George Washington. He will not refuse the nomination, and the People's party will come nearer to achieving success with him as their candidate than with anybody whom they are likely to name.

JOE JEFFERSON says Grover Cleveland is the greatest man this country has ever known. Has Mr. Jefferson ever met Col. Abe Slupsky of St. Louis?

MR. GLADSTONE'S damaged eye will bring a great many votes from the noes to his side in the coming election.

AFTER 1893 the when-I-was-at-the-Centennial man will drop into the oblivion that has been yawning for him all these weary years.

COLORED pugilists are showing a disposition to reach for all the championships in sight. These are dark days for that proud Caucasian, Mr. Sullivan of Boston.

AND now we shall see how Jupiter Pluvius deals with a cold-water convention.

DID cisterns. Catch rain-water. It may not taste like Apollinaris, but there's no Stock-Yards sewage in it.

THIS is the same Chicago, Bro. Dana, that lifted itself out of the swamp twenty-seven years ago, that reversed the current of the river, laid a tunnel under the lake to supply its people with pure water, and rebuilt itself when destroyed by fire. The unlooked-for conditions of this season, of which you pretend to be so kind, courteous, and Christian a manner, Bro. Dana, have shown that a great deal of the work undertaken by Chicago in overcoming its natural disadvantage will have to be done over again in better and more enduring fashion. But don't let it distress your loving heart, Bro. Dana. It will be done. And you will not have to wait long, either.

WE trust the charge against Senator Brice of Ohio to the effect that he turned over a private expense bill of $700 for the local Democratic committee to settle is untrue. The Senatorial committee did not squander a cent in that way while in Chicago did not spend a cent in hair-cutting or whisker-trimming, and spent no time running down rainbows. It will be remembered there were no rainbows in sight. There is a mistake somewhere.

OVEN on the North Side is a little wooden building devoted to the purposes of a curiosity-shop or toy store. It is decorated profusely with portraits of Senator Hill and emblazoned with banners inscribed "Hill and Honor!" "No Traitor Here! Amen!" etc. The proprietor of that store is unquestionably a man who does not advertise.

THE cartoon printed on page 5 of yesterday's TRIBUNE should have been credited to the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

OUT of the way there, Baltimore! Capt. Anson is coming, and the colts are with him.

TREASURER KERN has doled out a little more money. The city is saved again!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Nothing New.

"The crowning infamy of the age," roared the Democratic orator, shaking his fist as if defying the entire Republican party, "is the force bill! Never in the history of civilization, nay, never before in the history of the world, did the fiendish malignity of power devise such a scheme to crush the liberties of a great people! The mind of man did not conceive in the darkest ages of the human race a measure so atrocious, so horrible, so full of venom! The force bill with which the Republican party has sought to reduce to bondage the free white citizens of eleven sovereign States is the first measure of the kind in the annals of the world. Ransack the pages of history! Search the musty tomes of the vanished past! Explore the ruins of antiquity and decipher the hieroglyphics that record the deeds of heroes and tyrants before the science and intellect of mankind had given an alphabet to the world, and never, I repeat it, never, will the story of an injustice so flagrant, so outrageous, so abhorrent, be found to defile the pages of the record! This is the first, as it will be the last, force bill! It is—"

"Do I understand you to say," interrupted a tired-looking man in the crowd, rising up, "that there never was a force bill before?"

"That is what I said, sir."

"I say there was."

"The proof, sir!" demanded the orator, pointing a long, quivering finger at him, and speaking in a voice of thunder. "When and where did that force bill exist? What was it called?"

"William the Conqueror," replied the man, sitting down again and yawning drearily.

Childlike Faith.

"Willie," said his mother, "when you went to bed last night did you pray that it would be nice and clear today?"

"Yes," said Willie, "but I've bet my black handled knife against Bobby Stapleford's big kite that it's goin' to rain."

PERSONALS.

Senator Hill is still in the suits, but a friend announces for him that he is still a Democrat and will support the Chicago ticket.

Gov. Boies hasn't been playing the favorite son racket solely for fun. He will stump Iowa as an avowed candidate for the United States Senate, just as Gen. Palmer did in Illinois before his election.

Dr. Mary Walker's application to the World's Fair officials for permission to act as matron of a costume department is worth considering. Dr. Walker's own costume alone always draws something of a crowd.

Judge Wellhouse of Tremont, Kas., has an orchard containing 1,073 acres, and when he has chased an active fruit-stealing boy all over it he concludes that it is the biggest in the world. And it looks as if it was.

Col. Jake Yowler of Yowlerville, who has voted the ticket ever since the early eighties, announces that he is determined to vote the other way this time. The chief effect of this is that Col. Yowler gets his name in the papers that he used to swear at.

Mrs. P. B. Coate, a young bride from Memphis, Tenn., recently [illegible] her fear of climbing to the very top of Mount Vesuvius and looking down into the crater. She is the second American woman to attempt this hazardous undertaking successfully.

Mr. Gray of Indiana has kept remarkably still ever since the Tammany tiger dived the filling out of his boom at Chicago. Dubless Mr. Gray would utter the thoughts that rise in him, but for fear of breaking the laws which make blasphemy a misdemeanor.

CURRENT NOTES.

She—"Who uses all the snuff that is manufactured?" He—"No one nose."—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

In politics men holding the balance of power may be away down in the scale of intellect. —*Picayune.*

First Senator—"Is Smithson going to accompany us West with Blank's body?" Second Senator—"No; he doesn't drink."—*Life.*

Professor—"To what does the poet Klopstock owe his fame?" Student—"To the fact that nobody ever reads him."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

If the telephone girl has a soft voice it is next to impossible for the man at the other end of the wire to believe that she isn't pretty.—*Somerville Journal.*

Surface—"Isn't Bigbud rather young to be a cynic?" Rowley—"O, no! He has been graduated a year and the world hasn't recognized him yet."—*New York Herald.*

"Look here, waiter! didn't I give you a dollar when I first came in?" "Yes, sah." "And you've kept me here nearly three-quarters of an hour." "Yes, sah. I done dat to show you dat I couldn't be bribed, sah."—*Washington Star.*

Carruthers—"Didn't you feel all broken up when May confessed that you were the seventh man to whom she had been engaged?" White—"Not at all; the number was so lucky that I made a bee-line for a policy shop."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

It Has Stopped Ready-Made Clothing Importations.

The Democratic free trade papers are bewailing the fact that the McKinley bill has stopped the import of ready-made clothing from Europe. The Chicago *Herald* of June 19 says:

The detailed figures of imports by articles have not yet been made public, but they will undoubtedly show that there have been considerable gains in coffee, India rubber, and other articles which have been free of duty for years, and that the losses have been enormous on dutiable articles which enter into the clothing and furnishings of the ordinary home.

The free American may correctly estimate what we have lost from the diminishing our imports of slop-made English clothing, etc., from the following remarks which occur in an article in the June *Nineteenth Century* by the Earl of Dunraven:

How far the cheap clothing trade could be carried on by labor working under fairly sanitary conditions, receiving a remuneration sufficient to allow industrious men and women to earn something like a decent living and to enjoy the rudimentary comforts of life, I cannot stop to inquire. In my humble opinion an industry that requires men and women to slave night and day for the merest pittance, under conditions of the most degrading character, in order to provide articles totally unworthy of our reputation for good material and good work, is injurious to us as a manufacturing people, casts a slur on the prestige of our commercial fame, and is a disgrace to a Christian country. The sooner it is done away with the better. If other countries like to pick up the trade let them do it, and take over the working classes and the social problems with it.

Shall we then, because our customs laws keep out of the country the products of this degraded labor, or because we wish to let such truck into the country to force down the remuneration of American labor to the level of that of the British slop clothing makers? This is the question which will be called upon to answer in November next.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Vice-Presidency.

New York *Post* (Dem.-Mug.): The Vice-Presidency is the great stumbling-block in our governmental system. "Such an officer as Vice-President is not wanted," said Hugh Williamson, a delegate from North Carolina in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and he was the only member who held this view. But some provision had to be made for filling the place of Chief Executive in case of the President's death, and a Vice-Presidency seemed the only practicable way. At first filled by great statesmen who were often able to give the casting vote on important questions, as John Adams did no less than twenty times during the first two years of the new government, the position gradually lost whatever attraction it had ever possessed for such men, and during the last generation it has for the most part been conferred upon respectable nobodies. A weary convention, unable to agree, awards the nomination to somebody who merits have never been canvassed by the country at large, and who would never be thought of as a candidate for the Presidency. Yet the existence of such an office [illegible] shows that [illegible] to the law of [illegible] there is [illegible] chance in seven that the man chosen Vice-President may occupy the White House for a longer or shorter part of the four years.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A large audience welcomed Mr. Bendix and his men at the Armory last night upon their return from a three days' visit to Detroit. The program was the second "Wagner and Selection" of the season, and although all the selections it contained have long been familiar it was made thoroughly enjoyable by the spirited and in the main finished work of the young leader and his orchestra. An extension of the platform and a change in the arrangement of the players, whereby the bass was benched more than heretofore and brought farther forward, improved appreciably the power and the quality of the body of tone produced.

The selections from Wagner's writings were the Vorspiel and the bridal music from Act III. of "Lohengrin [illegible] Ein Albumblatt," and the Kaiser March. While Mr. Bendix's treatment of these was in every instance deserving of sincere commendation, it was in the Kaiser March and the Vorspiel that he achieved his most satisfactory results. In these he strikingly displayed his skill in working to a climax, and in the latter employing a deliberate tempo and [illegible] shading, obtained effects that were in [illegible] their splendid breadth and power. Liszt's "Les Indes" and Saint-Saëns' "Phaeton" were also read with fine appreciation of their dramatic contents.

The soloists were Mr. Unger and Mr. Schuecker. The former gave an Andante by Molique, Capriccio by Golterman, and Schubert's "Abendlied"; and Mr. Schuecker chose a Fantasie of his own composition for his harp number. Tonight will be "popular night," with the following program:

Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
Bridal song, from "Country Wedding".....Goldmark
Serenade, Intermezzo, Bridal Act.....
Introduction, Trio, Act.....
Spanish song, "Flying Dutchman".....
Soldiers' chorus, "Faust".....
Soldiers' Arietsenne".....Mr.
Serenade.....Volkmann
Cello obligato.....
Dance macabre.....Saint Saëns
Overture—"Zampa".....
Concert-waltz, "Soldier fantasie".....
Finale—"Hungarian No. 6".....

Monday evening, July 8, the two hundred and fifteenth consecutive performance of Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" at the Madison-st. theater will be given, and in celebration of the event every woman in the audience will be presented with a silver paper-weight and handkerchief. "A Trip to Chinatown" early proved a success, and, supporting in its original, but Mr. Hoyt has greatly enhanced its success by making various changes and additions to the program. Last week a new dance has been added to the olio by Manager McKee. It is called "The Widow's Dance," and the well-worn "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay" will be worked in with unexpected humorous effects. The widows of the occasion are Misses Mollie Thompson, Rices [illegible] Madge Davenport, and Cad Wilson of the company.

Marie Tempest is making care

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
A SPLENDID HOME
AT A SACRIFICE.

We are offering one of the best homes in the center of Kenwood; convenient to both the Illinois Central and cable cars, at a bargain. House is modern, three stories and cellar, brick, has fifteen rooms, elegant interior decorations, large stable, lot 75x200. Cost of house to build $35,000. Land worth $15,000. Price $40,000.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Exclusive Agents.
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
AN ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.
EVANS-AV., COR. 47TH-ST.
138.3Sx129 TO ALLEY.

Owner needs money and will sell cheap; street cars now being put in on 47th-st.; station of "L" and will be within easy walking distance; but one block from Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars; new 4-room cottage building on opposite corner; ALL RENTED. Other corners also being improved. This property should increase at least 50 per cent on the price asked in 1 year's time. TURNER & BOND.
Exclusive Agents, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., NEAR 62D-ST., 50 ft. each.
LEXINGTON-AV., near 62d-st., s. f., 75 ft., $87.
WHARTON-AV., near 65th-st., 50 ft., $67.50.
INGLESIDE-AV., near Midway Plaisance, s. f., 96 ft., $105. ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN,
115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—177X171 FT. N. E. COR. of Indiana-av. and 61st-st., on 61st-st. car line, only one block from Elevated R. R. station, and within easy driving distance of World's Fair; convenient to 100 trains arriving every day in Englewood; fine lot for World's Fair hotel. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OAKWOOD-BLVD.—House, near Vincennes-av., 2-story and high basement brick and stone; 10 rooms and bath; s. f. two-story barn in rear; lot 20x125; only $7,700.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO.,
3841 State-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON L ROAD.
Corner of Calumet-av., north of 51st, at only $100 per ft.
Corner of Prairie-av., including some inside at $85 per ft. Call or address, J. W. DOOLEY & CO., 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR CALIFORNIA-av., two-story brick, stone trimmings, 8 rooms, laundry, etc.; barn; lot 20x125; $8,000.
WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES
AT $15,000 EACH.
NOS. 4616 AND 4631 LAKE-AV.
Beautiful 11-room stone fronts; open for inspection; for price and terms see
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST., 2-story frame, detached barn, to rent for five horses and four buggies; lot 25x161; $5,000.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL HOME, No. 4818 Lake-av., near Kenwood Station, 14-room brick and slate; steam heat, etc.; immediate possession; $26,500. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-FIFTH-ST., JUST EAST OF Champlain-av., one-story frame cottage, 6 rooms, barn, lot 25x130; $3,250.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—50 FEET, WEST front, near 39th-st.; this is a snap.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 44TH, TWO-story frame flats; lot 33x161; $6,000. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 48TH, FRAME cottage, 8 rooms; lot 25x161; $4,000.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND choice lots. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 43D-ST., TWO-story frame, lot 25x161; $6,500.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OPENING SALE OF LOTS IN A
MODERN SUBDIVISON.
50x150—50x165—50x235
With all improvements, gas, sewer, and water mains, concrete walks, macadamized streets, etc., from
Very.....Easy.....Terms.
Take North Clark-st. cars to city limits Sunday next, or call for free tickets and plat for daily or Sunday trip to the ground. W. B. KEECH & CO.,
M. J. LILLIG, A. W. STANMEYER,
573 S. Halsted-st., 700, 167 Dearborn-st.,
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.

Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down. $15 monthly.
Am building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, etc., in Rogers Park; $2,600; $200 down, $15 monthly.
49 feet on Orchard-st. east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses: choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list.
J. Y. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park; with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards.
BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good house and lot very cheap if taken soon.
C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—

I have 353 feet frontage on 63d-st. and 225 feet frontage on Englewood-av., in Chicago Lawn, one block from main depot, which I will divide to suit purchaser and give a positive bargain to party buying all or a large part of it. Full commission to brokers.
PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE EVANSTON HOME SITES:
Maple-av., e. front, per foot.....$40
Oak-av., e. front, 300 feet.....50
Lincoln-av., corner, 200 feet.....50
West Railroad-av., near depot, 100x200.....12
Harrison-st., near Prairie-av., 100 feet.....20
Forest-av., Ashland-av., 100x150.....10
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT a tremendous sacrifice, 600 feet of elegant restdence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all paid or will sell in 50 or 100 feet lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 81 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. WELL FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, large shaded grounds, 20 miles from city. K D 70, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—E. ½ BLOCK 4, GILLETT'S SUB.; SEC. 2, 38, 13, near 44th-st. and Crawford-av.; $1,500 per acre. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—37-ACRE FARM IN TOWN NEAR DE-Kalb, on C. & N. W. R. R.; about 45 miles west of Chicago; a bargain; only $1,500. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 180 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN whose capital is invested wants to buy on payments a modern detached house with stable not exceeding $20,000; location must be unexceptionable; on South or North Side; will make liberal arrangements with any one who will build; principals or direct representation only need answer, giving street and number. Address Z 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, FOR CUSTOMER, A business house, value about $150,000, on State or Wabash north of Congress.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
Room 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build house on monthly payments; con tract with Chicago Mill and Building Co. 19 Quincy-st.

WANTED—TO BUY $5,000 MODERN RESI-dence building in vicinity of Madison and Ashland; must be a bargain; will pay cash. Tribune office.

WANT 20 ACRES FRONTING ON river $100 an acre; give full particulars. Tribune office.

WANTED—PURCHASER FOR 50 FEET OR LESS on Lake-st. and World's Fair depot. Z 73, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME; MOD-ern; 15 minutes' on the "Burlington"; want about $5,000. Address Z 5, Tribune.

WEST MADISON-ST. CORNER, 135 feet, with good buildings, $135,000; will take other property in part payment.
J. Y. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—10 TO 300 SUBURBAN LOTS, up to $400; each slightly incumbered, or good improved farms; will assume. Address Tribune office.

WANTED—640-ACRE FARM, WELL IM-proved, for city property; will assume mortgage; value of farm $16,000.
E. W. WAKE, Unity Bldg.

WANTED—HANDSOME 4-STORY BUSINESS 160 feet front, Southside, $70,000; will take other property part pay; balance easy.
E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

WANTED—I HAVE CLEAR CITY LOTS OR stock to exchange for equities in store or factory. F. and JOAKUM, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED WEST SIDE PROP-erty vacant; ripe for improving. Chicago Loan & Trust Co., Room 515, 119 Quincy-st.

WANTED—TWO CENTRAL CORNERS (99 feet leasehold); $400,000; will entertain $100,000 cash payment. E. WAKE, Unity Building.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE—FINEST BUSINESS BLOCK IN Minneapolis; well rented equity, $65,000; want a business in Chicago or good suburb and income property. B. A. ULRICH & SONS,
88-90 Washington-st.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE—200 FEET IN MORGAN PARK. Will take farm property in this State or Wisconsin. Address E 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A CHOICE SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARM, unincumbered, nice improvements; want Chicago or suburban property. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—LAKE-AV. COMFORTABLE BRICK AND stone residence in choice part of the street, 25 feet frontage for flat building. GEO. G. NEW & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS FOR SAFETY deposit boxes. Address Z 152, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN JOLIET FOR choice Chicago improved corners, etc. Z 111, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans how due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

GERNEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1348 Chamber of Commerce.

KERR & BARR MAKE REAL ESTATE LOANS, building loans, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN P. GETCHELL,
Tel., Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. H. PLACE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-proved Chicago real estate; building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IM-proved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS ON improved city and suburban property at lowest market rates. LORDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Manager Mortgage Loan Department, Owings Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IM-proved Chicago real estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—LOAN FROM PRIVATE PARTY BY A large manufacturing company of $15,000 for 1, 2, or 3 years; will pay 8 per cent, secured by real estate and other iron-clad securities. Address BRADFORD BROS., 206 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE Park improved worth $39,000. Address P 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 AT 7 PER CENT ON IM-proved property heart of Joliet. Z 3, Tribune.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IM-proved city real estate.
CORLISS & CHILDS, Room 505, 100 Washington.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 8 per cent; without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
153 MONROE-ST.
Before dealing elsewhere

ADVANCES—LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.
95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc. WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage at discount. Address P 176, Tribune office.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CAPITAL TO INVESTIGATE FIRST-CLASS silver lead mining property, fully equipped for mining on a large scale; shaft sunk 600 feet; is the western end of the flying mines of the district, adjoin the Ontario Mine, Park City, Utah, which has paid $12,875,000 in dividends and good for millions more. Address WILLIS G. JACKSON,
or call on M. E. EVANS,
59 Dearborn-st., Room 403.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 148 E. Madison, near Wabash. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COM-mercial paper bought; collaterals negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Rooms 1 and 2, 167 Dearborn-st.

STOCKS FOR SALE—IN MINING, MANUFACT-uring, mercantile, building, and street railroad companies; small or large lots. Write
FRANK N. GAGE, 202, 167 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INVEST should call, telephone, or write; we will get you from 7 per cent upwards on any amounts.
FRANK N. GAGE, 202, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 604 Ashland Block.

$500 TO $12,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT; MONEY on hand; privileges of prepayment granted. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1035 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for modern apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50 x 100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; good steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; gas range and log, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance, shades, screens, etc.; everything modern. To investigate will convince you. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

FOR LEASE—FRONT FLAT, 51ST-ST., NEAR L road station and Washington Park, $25; fine 10 rooms, all conveniences, good location. Room 840, STANDISH & SCHOLL, 167 Dearborn-st, or 5136 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE Rosalie Building, cor. 57th-st. and Prairie-av.; janitor will show. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOMED STONE FRONT MODern flats; range, furnaces. Cor. Monroe and 54th-st., $30 month. Inquire on premises.

Lake.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM BOULEVARD flats; Englewood; fuel gas; bath; granite structure; near cars; $25 and $30.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARGYLE BUILDING, FLAT 19—Handsome newly-furnished apartments, single and en suite. T. E. Jackson-st., opp. Leland Hotel.

TO RENT—ROOMS—$15 PER MONTH AND UP-wards at Hotel Thompson; newly furnished; opposite Thompson restaurant.

TO RENT—2436 PRAIRIE-AV.—LOOK AT THESE magnificent rooms; entirely new.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, S. W. CORNER State and Adams. Entrance 64 Adams, Room 2.

TO RENT—322 MICHIGAN-AV.; ELEGANTLY furnished front rooms; also parlor of three rooms.

TO RENT—NICE SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM, $8 per month to a gentleman, 2523 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV., WALKING DIS-tance, large front and other rooms. Board.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN" APARTMENT Building, 143 Oakwood, overlooking Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; board if desired. 1903 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED SOUTH front room, with modern conveniences; also large south front parlor, suitable for two; running water; walking distance. 283 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT — LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED rooms, gas, bath, elevator; $3 per week; ladies' and gents' bath in connection. Grand Palace Hotel, 101 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT AND NEWLY FURnished rooms, 248 E. Erie-st. Flat 3, 2d floor.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; SIN-gle gent. 516 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—244 E. INDIANA, NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; front and back parlor. 18 Ogden-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A VERY SELECT LIST OF ROOMS and boarding places free; best locations. Call Room 616, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PRIVATE parlor and bedroom to gentleman. Z 126, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLIN-ton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 feet; fine entrance from main corridor; Rand-McNally Building. RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant.
151 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8-room and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 420 and 443 29th-st. 3604 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stables; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
163 Washington-st.

FOR RENT — MODERN 10-ROOM BROWN-stone residence, 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front), elegantly furnished. Apply on premises from 2 to 6 p. m. Rent $1,600.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT BROWN STONE front houses on one of the best South Side avenues; 13 rooms each. Address REID & FERGUSON, 306 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—3910-12-14 CALUMET-AV.—ELE-gant new stone-front residences; every modern improvement; open. TOLMAN, 280 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT—VERY NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, with barn, for small family, cheap. Inquire JOSEPH, 3406 Forest-av. 3420 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—2978 INDIANA-AV.—BRICK COR-ner, 12 rooms, in good condition, cheap until May 1; with or without furniture.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., 3-story and basement brick house, with good barn. J. W. FALES, 25 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—22 E. 16TH-ST.—4-STORY BRICK; elegant; 14 rooms; newly papered, painted.

FOR RENT—43 E. 16TH-ST.—3-STORY BRICK residence; 13 rooms; newly papered and painted.

North Side.

TO RENT — 414 CHICAGO-AV.—A 11-ROOM house; all conveniences; newly papered and painted; very desirable.
W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LIN-coln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

Lake.

TO RENT—STRANGERS LOOK AT THAT fine nine-room house, 6832 Yale-st.; gas, bath, furnace, fine order, only $35. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN MADI-son Park; keys at the lodge, Madison-av. entrance.
A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, BEAUTIFUL house and barn; large lot, high and dry. H. WHIPPLE, 81 Clark-st.

Summer Resorts.

MACKINAC ISLAND—FOR FURNISHED COT-tages apply to F. S. HANSON,
145 and 147 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW Arlington apartment house today. Grand-blvd. and 41st-st. on "L" road. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and marble entrances; only $30 and up. Call at once and save money. GEORGE & WANDELL,
149 La Salle-st., Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., TWO blocks from elevated road station, elegant, modern 6 room flats, with bath and all conveniences; cheap. T. C. DICKINSON & CO.,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE—4 room modern flat; must sell at once; a bargain if taken at once. Call on premises, 1612 Wabash-av., flat 3.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. CALUMET AND 37TH-ST., 7-room flats, supplied and heated with hot water; also one flat; furnace; $25.50. W. D. BISHOPP.

TO RENT—2827 S. PARK-AV., NICELY FUR-nished flat of four rooms with bath; modern improvements; a very rare chance.

TO RENT — OR FOR SALE CASH OR TIME; elegantly furnished flat, Drexel-blvd. Address Z 161, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF NICELY FURNISHED flat to neat couple, in exchange for board of owner. 311 35th-st., Flat 2, Corner Indiana.

TO RENT—3229 FORESTAV.—1ST FLAT, NICE-ly furnished rooms, parlor and kitchen; all conveniences for light housekeeping; reasonable.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT, 1415 MICHIGAN-AV.—Millinery, tailoring, light business; good location.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. NO. 32, in "Allen," 143 Oakwood-blvd.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," AT 143 OAK-wood-blvd., overlooking Drexel-blvd.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 274 W. Randolph.....$18.50
4-room flat, 276 W. Randolph.....16.50
4-room flat, 10 South Morgan.....15.00
E. MAYNARD, Room 310, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—$12 W. CONGRESS-ST., 2D floor in 3-story stone-front, 7 rooms; bath; 1st floor $15 W. Congress. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant, new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT—205 W. Adams, corner Green-st; rent moderate. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANI-tor services. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST. 7-ROOM LOW-er flat; furnace; $35 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 426-430 SUPERIOR-st., the finest apartment flat (30-foot flat). The finest apartment in the city overlooking the lake; seven large rooms besides store, coal, and laundry rooms; steam heated; no other building between this and lake; beautiful view; refreshing air; every convenience supplied. Inquire at janitor at building, or E. J. GRAY & CO., 284-286 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND Dearborn-avs., new 5, 6, and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats; no steam heat. H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—TWO MODERN 6-ROOM FLATS, $25 and $30, in south end of Lincoln Park. Apply at Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV., SEVEN-ROOM apartment; heat; desirable in every respect; $50.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FLATS, AND houses. No charge for services.
C. K. GREENE & CO., 6 E. Madison-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—$37.50; FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN; 7 rooms; elite neighborhood, near Drexel-blvd., Illinois Central and cable trains; janitor service; good steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; gas range and log, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance, shades, screens, etc.; everything modern. To investigate will convince you. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 51ST-ST., NEAR L road station and Washington Park, $25; fine 10 rooms, all conveniences, good location. Room 840, STANDISH & SCHOLL, 167 Dearborn-st, or 5136 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE Rosalie Building, cor. 57th-st. and Prairie-av.; janitor will show. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOMED STONE FRONT MODern flats; range, furnaces. Cor. Monroe and 54th-st., $30 month. Inquire on premises.

Lake.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM BOULEVARD flats; Englewood; fuel gas; bath; granite structure; near cars; $25 and $30.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLIN-ton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 feet; fine entrance from main corridor; Rand-McNally Building. RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FOR STORE OR OFFICE, 2ND floor, 100 Adams-st., between Dearborn and Clark. Inquire on premises.

FOR RENT—STORE, 397 DEARBORN-ST., 25X70 feet; 3d-av. frontage; cash rent. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, WITH LOFT AND BASE-ment, 65 and 67 Market-st., bet. Randolph and Washington. Apply at 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

North Side.

FOR RENT—287 KINZIE-ST.—STORE, BASE-ment, and 7-room flat, suitable for saloon.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE; GOOD for any business. 1129 Lincoln-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES, 207 AND 211½ W. Adams-st. Good location. Long lease. Cheap rent. 112 Clark-st., Room 206.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE SPACE, WITH OR without desk-room. 780, 834 Dearborn, Caxton Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICE 216 CHAMBER OF COM-merce building; electric lights, vault, janitor service; reasonable rent.

TO RENT—CHOICE DESK ROOM WITH DESK, telephone, etc.; main floor; $10 per month.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—ALL CONVENIENCES; telephone and use office; cheap. Call 1118 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 30 MODERN BUILD-ings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE COOL office; ground floor. Room 8, 110 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—PART OF FRONT OFFICE OR DESK-room; phone, etc. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 711.

TO RENT—DESK AND ROOM IN COMPLETELY furnished office. 115 Dearborn, Room 44.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT 50X50, 102 E. MADISON-ST. Inquire J. A. MEATH, on premises.

Barns.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BARN, 1274 CON-gress-st., 84. Frame barn, 236 S. Sangamon-st., $10. Tel. 4047. DAWSON BROS., 205 N. Halsted-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, month or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON-st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevators; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING, 140-146 Monroe-st., steam power and heat, 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x140; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SEPARATE OR TOGETHER, 3 elegant floors, fit for any kind of business, 4120 125 feet; elevator, heat, and power if wanted. Apply on premises, 159-155 S. Jefferson-st., near Jackson.
M. KEATING.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silvermau's Bank, 263 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF RATE FOR COLLECTING your rents. Ask for references. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power; large or small.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power.
RAND, MCNALLY CO.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 144 AND 146 Madison-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUMMER RESIDENCE on shore of Fox Lake, Geneva Lake, Lake Koshkee, or some near watering place; will give good Chicago property. E. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st., Room 27.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BOARD, OPTION-al, by a young man in a strictly private family; best references given and required. State fully terms and location or appoint interview. Would like society of other young people. E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR small house north of 31st-st. and east of State; would board owner; adults. References. Address Z 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO BROTHERS WILL care for house during owner's absence this summer free of charge; best references. Address E 25, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

57 E. 23D-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM with board; convenient to two car lines.

161 E. 30TH-ST.—BET. PRAIRIE AND CALUMET-avs., first-class rooms and board in a private family; convenient to stable board; references exchanged.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board; one block south of Auditorium.

1537 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO DESIRABLE front rooms, single or en suite, with excellent table board.

2226 WABASH-AV.—ONE PLEASANT, COOL front room, good board, moderate rates; pleasant place and opposite parties; central business center.

2342 PRAIRIE-AV.—GOOD ROOMS AND GOOD board; also day board.

2404 WABASH-AV.—THE ALBANY—ELEGANT-ly furnished rooms, with board.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—CLEAN NICE ROOMS FOR rent and wife or two gents; good table.

3128 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS—A parlor suite and other rooms.

3335 VERNON-AV.—TO RENT—NEWLY FUR-nished, light, pleasant rooms, with board.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE SECOND FLOOR front room, also back parlor, fully furnished, with first-class board; table boarders taken.

243 DEARB

REORGANIZED AT LAST

STICKNEY'S ROAD IS NOW THE CHICAGO AND GREAT WESTERN.

Possession Was Formally Taken by the New Corporation Yesterday—All the Old Officials Were Reappointed to Their Places—Official Notices Issued by President Egan—Railway Construction That Was Completed During the Last Six Months—Colorado-Utah Freight Rates Reduced.

The directors of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company have ratified Chairman Stickney's reorganization scheme and the road will henceforth be known as the Chicago Great Western railway company, which latter corporation assumed control yesterday. As has already been reported $90,000,000 new bonds and stock will be issued and the old bonds and stock will be refunded. The property will be greatly improved and important extensions made.

The following notice, announcing the change, was issued yesterday by President John M. Egan:

Notice is hereby given that the Chicago Great Western railway company has this day taken possession of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway and appurtenances and leases, and will hereafter operate the same. The officers of the Chicago Great Western railway are as follows: John M. Egan, President and General Manager; W. B. Bend, Treasurer; M. C. Healion, Auditor; Robert C. Wight, Secretary; Lusby, Bunn & Hadley, General Solicitors. The headquarters will be at St. Paul, Minn.

Heads of departments, agents, and employés of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company will consider their engagement with that company terminated, but are hereby continued in their respective positions as the representatives and employés of the Chicago Great Western railway company. All time cards, rules, and regulations of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company have been adopted by this company.

The outstanding accounts and unfinished business of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company will be adjusted by this company.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION THIS YEAR.

The New Mileage Thus Far Constructed Is Exceedingly Small.

The last six months have been unfavorable for railway construction, owing to the excessive rains. Last year showed the smallest aggregate of track laying—4,200 miles—that has been reported in this country since 1885, and there has been no reason to expect any great change this year. From returns received by the *Railway Age* and *Northwestern Railroader* it appears that during the six months from Jan. 1, 1892, to July 1, there have been laid in the United States 1,366 miles of new main track on 115 lines, in thirty-five States and Territories.

The work of construction has been widely distributed. The portions of the country in which no track appears to have thus far been laid this year are Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona—thirteen States and Territories. But in all these some new enterprises are on foot.

In respect to mileage laid during the six months New York comes first, with 162.5 miles, while Montana is second with 127.3 miles. The States showing the next largest mileage in their order are West Virginia, Michigan, Idaho, Florida, Indian Territory, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington. In respect to number of lines Pennsylvania leads, showing track laid on no less than twelve short extensions. In Michigan track has been laid on ten new lines, Ohio has extended eight lines, while in Texas six lines have been extended.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Second annual Encampment Liberal Spiritual Association, Liberal, Mo., Aug. 20 to Sept. 19, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual meeting Southern Illinois Teachers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 23 to 25, fare and one-third from points in Illinois south of Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago to Clinton, Ia.; annual convention Grand Legion Select Knights of America, Dixon, Ill., Aug. 23 to 26, fare and one-third from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; second annual Sängerfest Central Illinois Sängerbund, Joliet, Ill., one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois on and south of the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago to Clinton, Ia.; Free Methodist camp meeting, Woodstock, Ill., Aug. 24 to 31, and one-third from points on the Chicago and Northwestern railway in Illinois.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: National Association of Letter-Carriers, third annual convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23 to 25, from Central Traffic and Chicago and Ohio River Association territory; Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15 and 16, from all association points.

Vice-Chairman Donald announces that for the occasion of the Grand Lodge session Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16 to 20, excursion rates may be made from all Central Traffic Association points in Pennsylvania at rate of one first-class fare for the round trip, on card order plan.

Chicago and Great Western Officers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—[Special.]—The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad company will cease to be, except in name, at midnight tonight, being merged into the Chicago and Great Western. There is to be no immediate change in affairs. A meeting of the stockholders of the new company for the election of directors was held here today. A meeting of the directors of the Kansas City was first held, at which Mr. Egan resigned as President and Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul was elected President. A meeting of the directors of the Chicago and Great Western railway company was then held and the following were elected as officers: S. C. Stickney, Chairman; John M. Egan, President and General Manager; W. B. Bend, Treasurer; R. C. Wight, Secretary; M. C. Healion, Auditor. A. B. Stickney remains Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City.

Colorado Freight Rates Reduced.

The Rock Island and Burlington, having issued tariffs making new rates on freight to Ogden and Colorado points, to become effective July 22, in accordance with the notice filed with the Advisory Board at its last meeting, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has decided to make correspondingly low rates. The new rates from Chicago and common points to Colorado points will be as follows: First-class, $2; second, $1.55; third, $1.22; fourth, 95 cents; fifth, 75; class A, 85; class B, 70; class C, 60; class D, 52½; class E, 46; emigrant movables, C. L., 40. It is the intention of the Santa Fé to retaliate by making a 50 per cent reduction in the rates between Chicago and Missouri River points.

For the Baltimore and Ohio Connection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—There were filed with the Secretary of State today the articles of incorporation of the Baltimore and Ohio Connection railroad company, which proposes to construct a railroad from a point at or near Beverly Hills, Cook County, extending in a northwesterly direction to a junction with the Chicago Central railway in Chicago. The capital stock is $200,000, and the incorporators and first Board of Directors are Robert B. Campbell, Granville A. Richardson, Leonard S. Allen, Alfred P. Bigelow, and William J. Kenney, all of Chicago.

Railway Notes.

W. F. Bellairs has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern railroad at Beatrice, Neb., vice C. H. Obear, resigned.

W. M. Brewster has been appointed Agent of the Union line (Pennsylvania roads), at St. Joseph, Mo. Charles H. Little has been appointed Agent of those lines at Quincy, Ill.

It was learned yesterday that the "Soo" line had made an additional cut of 10 cents per 100 pounds on compressed wool from St. Paul to Boston. Chairman Midgley has authorized the Western Freight Association roads to make a corresponding reduction.

The Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson was sold yesterday under foreclosure for $2,500,000. It will now be turned over to the control of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, in accordance with the plan heretofore published.

Will Summer at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 30.—Mrs. Emmons Blaine will spend the summer here, and will come as soon as a cottage is found which meets her requirements.

$1,600,000

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT

GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

CASS AVENUE AND FAIR GROUNDS RAILROAD COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

AND FURTHER SECURED

By a deposit with the Northern Trust Company, Trustee, of 10,001 shares of the capital stock, being a controlling interest in the stock of the

ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,

Dated July 1, 1892. Due July 1, 1912. Denomination $1,000.

Redeemable at 102 on the first day of July of any year, and can only be called at this specified time upon publication by the Trustee of notice to that effect for thirty days.

INTEREST PAYABLE THE FIRST OF JANUARY AND JULY AT

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, CHICAGO.

Subscriptions to the above bonds will be received by the undersigned up to and including July 1st,

AT 96½.

We reserve the right to advance the price without notice. Prospectus and further information on application.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. FOREMAN BROS.
A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO. N. W. HARRIS & CO.

INVEST YOUR JULY DIVIDENDS IN HIGH GRADE

BONDS.

We have just issued our July circular, describing

$1,727,000

Of new and attractive issues of bonds. Write for it.

From this list we mention the following, which we offer subject to sale:

CITY BONDS.

$300,000 Cleveland, School 4½s
270,000 Milwaukee 10½ year 5s
450,000 Omaha, 20-year 5s
100,000 Buffalo, N. Y., 20-year 3½s
75,000 Ashland, Wis., Gold 5s
27,000 Denison, Texas, School 5s
24,000 Roanoke, Va., School 6s
26,000 Waxahachie, Tex., 10-40 yr 6s
14,000 Danville, Ill., Park 5s
100,000 Albany, Ga., Water & Sewer 6s
50,000 Bozeman, Mont., School 6s
10,000 Cedar Falls, Ia., School 5s
15,000 Beatrice, Neb., Water 5s
15,000 Yankton, S. Dak., School 5s

COUNTY BONDS.

$13,000 Jasper Co., Ill., refunding 5s
15,000 Shelby Co., Mo., courthouse 6s
17,000 Gallatin Co., Mont 6s
15,000 Muskingum Co., Ohio 5s
36,000 Terrell Co., Ga., courthouse 6s
30,000 Bernalillo Co., N. M., bridge 6s
(Albuquerque, county seat.)

Chicago and other maturing coupons taken in payment for bonds purchased.

Full Particulars on Application. Personal Interviews Solicited.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
New York. Boston.

Money to Loan--Lowest Rates.

BUILDING LOANS.
MORTGAGES FOR INVESTORS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US.

C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
62 CLARK-ST. (Sherman House).

Interest on the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

Interest on Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

FOR SALE.

$75,000 1st Mortgage 6% Semi-annual Water Company Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. For particulars and price address REID & FERGUSON, 309 Tacoma Bldg.

Office of The Enterprise Mining Co.,

33 Wall-st., New York, June 23, 1892.

The regular monthly dividend of $50.000, being 2 per cent or 10 cents per share, has been declared by the Directors of The Enterprise Mining Co., payable July 5. Transfer books will close July 1 and reopen July 6.

GEORGE CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2½% on the capital stock was declared payable on and after July 15th, 1892, to stockholders of record July 8th 1892.

June 30, 1892. W. D. MEEKER, Secretary.

Youthful Gamblers Are Arrested.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—For some time the Chief of Police of this city with assistants has been hunting for a gambling den known to exist here to which boys of 10 years and upwards were admitted. At 3 p. m. the supposed gambling headquarters was raided and thirteen arrests were made. The participants were all under 21 years of age and had snug and costly quarters in the second story of a large brick barn. Among the number was a son of a preacher. All but three gave bond and were released from jail.

Held the Grand Jury Was Illegal.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today Judge Goodland of Appleton, sitting for Judge Parish, decided that the grand jury of February was illegally drawn, and consequently all indictments returned are void. This was the jury that indicted County Supervisors Fuzenberg, Cunningham, and Fennelly, whose recent trial resulted in acquittal.

From an Orchid.

Vanilla flavoring is obtained from the fruit of an orchid.

have money on hand to pay all interest and dividends and surplus besides. Mr. Benedict characterizes the suit as a blackmailing scheme, pure and simple, and declares no suit which the bears can bring up can stand.

Money on call easy at 1¾ to 2 per cent. Last loan, 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 487¾ for 60-day bills and 488¼ for demand. Total sales of stocks today were 118,493 shares, including Atchison, 2,065; Chicago Gas, 24,555; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 600; Louisville and Nashville, 315; Missouri Pacific, 1,625; Reading, 12,100; St. Paul, 11,200.

Railroad bonds were dull and as usual of late displayed no pronounced temper, though the active issues followed stocks and especially during the forenoon showed a heavy tone. Richmond and West Point issues developed some strength later in the day, however. The total transactions were only $685,000.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been dull but firm.

Silver in London 40¾d, and here 87¾c.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing— J'e 30.*	*J'e 29.*
Atchison	2,075	38	35¼	36	36
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	39½	39½	39½	39¾
Amer. Sugar	8,875	98¾	97¾	97¾	99
Amer. T. H.	100	33	33	33	.....
B. R. & P.	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
B. & O.	300	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
C. B. & Q.	5,400	101¾	100¾	101	101¾
Canada So.	300	59½	59½	59½	59¾
Ches. & Ohio	5,400	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
Do 1st pfd	105	62	62	62	61¾
Do 2d pfd	1,100	43	42¾	43	.....
Colo. Coal	2,010	36	35	35¾	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	399	67¾	67¾	67¾	67
Chicago Gas	24,535	81¾	79¾	79¾	81¾
Chicago Junc.	300	100	100	100	.....
Citizens' Gas	200	114	114	114	.....
D., L. & W.	6,100	157¾	156¾	156¾	158¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	249	50¾	50¾	50¾	.....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	200	49¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
E. T. S. & O.	350	11	10¾	11	10¾
Erie	2,815	27	26¾	26¾	27
E. Tenn. 1st pfd.	100	10	10	10	.....
Gt. Nor. pfd.	717	136¾	135	136¼	.....
Great Nor. pfd.	.....	136¾	135	136¾	.....
Hocking Valley	925	37	36¾	36¾	37
Laclede	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
Lake Shore	476	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Louis. & Nash.	2,317	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Lead Trust	500	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	479	91	91	91	91
Linseed	75	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Mo. Pac.	1,625	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Mich. Cent.	110	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
Manhattan	1,600	130	128¾	130	.....
Northwest	355	116¾	116¾	116¾	117
Do pfd	24	144	144	144	.....
New England	1,420	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Northern Pacific	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	1,410	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
N. Y. Cent.	300	113¾	113	112¾	113¾
N. Y. Sus. & W.	100	14	14	14	.....
Do pfd	400	64¾	64	64	.....
North Am. Co.	210	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
Nat'l Cordage	8,760	118	116	118	117¾
Do pfd	214	113¾	112¾	112¾	113
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	16	16	16	.....
O. Ry. & Nav.	75	73	73	73	71¾
Ont. & West.	110	19	19	19	18¾
Or. R. & N.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
R., W. & O.	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	113
Reading	12,300	60¾	59¾	60	60¾
Rich. Terminal	2,600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	506	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Rock Island	2,000	81	80¾	80¾	81
St. Paul	11,200	92¾	90¾	92¾	91¾
Silver Bullion	10,000	88¾	88¾	88¾	87¾
Southern Pacific	300	37	37	37	37¾
Texas Pacific	600	8¾	8	8¾	8¾
Tenn. Coal	440	36¾	36¼	36¾	.....
Union Pacific	940	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
W. & L. E.	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	.....
Wabash pfd	300	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Western Union	1,730	94¾	93¾	93¾	94¾

*Ex-dividend 1¾ per cent.
†Ex-dividend 1¾ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	142
American	117	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	114½	U. S. 2s, reg. bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup	117¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Atch 4s 85¼
35000 A & P 1st ..... 58@58½
5000 Can So 2d 103
2000 Can S 2d 103
45000 CP 4s '98 ..... 112¾@113
24000 C & O gen 4½s 81
10000 C & O con 5s ..... 101¼@101¾
3000 CO & S Wmtg 101
4000 CB & Q 4s 101
4000 CB & Q-Neb 4s 88¼
2000 C & Elg 5s 101½
5000 CRI & P 5s 103¾
12000 CRI & P dib 5s ..... 96¾@96¾
2000 CSP M & O con 121½
26000 C C & St L-GW 5s 1d Ds 92
2000 C & C 1st 102½
10000 CH V & T con 5s 80
11000 CH V & T m 5s ..... 97½@98
2000 CH V & T m 5s 101¾
6000 CH V & T m Ch 5s 90
19000 D & H C p 1804 ..... 108¾
5000 D & RG 4s 85
5000 E T V & G cn gold 5s 93
2000 ET 1st 114
2000 Erie 2d m 117
10000 Ft W & D C 1st 100½
11500 I & GN 1st cp off ..... 107¼@108
4000 Kan Pac con 109¾
8000 Kings Co El 1st 103¾
2000 Lac G 1st 83¾
3000 L & WB con asfd 115½
2000 L & W 2d 104
1000 L Val term 5s 111
1000 Lr L g m 4s 96¾
2000 L & N un 103¾
11000 LN A & Cg m ..... 74¾@75
1000 LN A & Con 103
11000 M & St L 1st 120
3000 MC 1s 122¾
6000 M & SP 1st-SMD ..... 117¾@117¾
3000 M & T 1st 87¾
4000 M & SP1-CAPW 5s 111
3000 NYL E & W m 2d inc 40
2000 NYL E & W con 5s 106
3000 NY & HW g m 90½
1000 NP & M 1st 93½
3000 NR 1st 98
11000 NO & C 1st 6s 101
2000 Or Imp 1st 101
2000 Or Nav 1st 108
10000 Or Imp 5s 61¾
10000 P & PU 2d 69
7000 Pali gen 6s 103½
11000 P & R 2d def inc ..... 70¾@70¾
12000 FCC & StL 4½s 1st ..... 104¼@104¼
9000 R & D 5s ..... 106¼@107
80000 R & WP col tr 5s ..... 81¼@81¾
4000 R & WP tr tr 5s 78
10000 SP M & Mist-MC 5s 106¾
3000 St Pot 5s 87¾
1000 St L & M 1st-ArkB 102
600 St L & M 1st 104
2000 St L & M 1st 94½
3000 St L & S W 1st 94½
1000 St L & S W 2d 62
5000 Security Car pfds 97
57000 TP 1st 5s ..... 77@78¾
10000 TP 2d inc ..... 25¾@26
1000 TP 3d 87¾
41000 T & L & K G 1st ..... 91@91¾
20000 Tenn sett 3s 77½
2000 U Pac 1st 109½
2000 UnPa 1st of 1896 ..... 112¾@113¾
5000 UP-DG 1st 103½
2000 Wab 1st 105½
11000 Wab 2d ..... 83¾@83½
11000 W & LE 1st ..... 105¾@106½
2000 WNY & P 1st 102¾
6000 WNY & PSd ..... 31¾@33
[9000 WisCen 1st 95

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	*Sales.*	*Open.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Close.*
Union Pacific	320	39¼	39½	39¼	39¾
Atchison	2,000	36	36	35¾	36
American Sugar	3,120	98¾	98¾	97½	97¾
Do pfd	95	98¾	98¾	98¾	97
C. B. & Q	2,500	101¾	101¾	100¾	101
Chi. Junc. Ry	300	100¾	100¾	100	100
Do pfd	30	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ft. Wayne El	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
Mex. Cent	25	16	16	16	16
Mex. Nat	105	105	108	105	105
Thom.-Hous	172	67¾	65	64¼	65
Do pfd	50	29¾	30	29¾	30
Bell Telephone	30	207	207	207	207

Bond sales and quotations:

$	603 Atch. 4s	82¼@83¼	
	10000 Chi. J. 5s	98¾	
	1000 St. Jos. 7s	123¾	
	11000 WisC 1st	92¾@92½	
	501 Vermont 5s	97@98	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 57¾@58¾; Reading, 30@30 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 60¾@61; Reading general 4s, 90¾@90¾; do first income, 77¾@78¾; do second income, 69¾@70¾; do third income, 62¾@62¾.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mining shares: Aspen, $1.25; Best & Belcher, $1.40; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.10; Deadwood T., $2.15; Eureka Consolidated, $1.75; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.30; Mexican, $1.30; Ophir, $1.30; Savage, $1.35; Standard, $1.60.

BOSTON, June 30.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $75.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $38.00; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Franklin, $12.50; Kearsarge, $11.00; Oscoola, $28.75; Santa Fe Copper, $1.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $11.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Best & Belcher, 55c; Challar, 75c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.45; Crown Point, 85c; Gould & Curry, Mono, 15c; Ophir, $1.60; Potosi, 55c; Savage, $1.45; Union Consolidated, 90c; Yellow Jacket, 85c; Nevada Queen, 45c; Belle Isle, 5c; North Commonwealth, 15c. Board adjourned until Tuesday morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 30.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £151,000 during the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 47.72 per cent, is now 44.45 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £30,000.

PARIS, June 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 150,000 francs gold and a decrease of 2,425,000 francs silver. Three per cent rentes, 98f 22c for the account.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The Hatch bill was in the air yesterday and along with the fine weather was enough to discourage many of the holders of grain. Consequently there was a decline in wheat and corn and oats, with a sympathetic break in provisions. The signal service map showed conditions everywhere favorable and indications pointed to bright, fine weather today. Much of the business of the session was in the way of changing from July to September. Late in the session there was the announcement that the Judiciary committee had adjourned for one week and the trade began to think that this delay might throw the entire matter over to the short session.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 230 cars; and 24,000 hogs.

Crop reports on wheat were generally good, on corn were only fair, and on oats bad, especially from the West.

The New York Produce Exchange wired that they had reports of a large failure in the grain trade in London, but were unable to furnish any information. The news was somewhat depressing, but little attention was paid to it.

The first call for corn at the close was filled yesterday. It was for 100,000 bu and was sold by Dunn. In addition to this 166,000 bu were worked for shipment. In corn there was a good shipping demand, about 300,000 bu, including 75,000 bu of No 2, 50,000 bu of No. 2 yellow, and 100,000 bu of No. 3, were sold to go East.

A cable from a responsible house in London stated that there would be a shortage of 30 per cent in the Indian wheat crop. This would go to confirm the estimate enabled the day before that the crop would be 64,000,000 bu under last year. At the same time the trade could not understand how the United Kingdom markets showed no strength if the news was founded on reliable estimates.

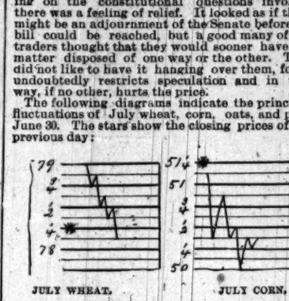
Wheat is nearly all cut in the neighborhood of Carbondale, Ill., said a telegram to McCourtie-Hill, and will yield about twenty bu per acre, the quality being good. They were wired from Terre Haute that little wheat cutting has been done, with the weather showery and the yield estimated at 65 per cent of last year. A letter from that point said that wheat is going chiefly to Toledo, where the market is 3@4c over Chicago on both cash and July.

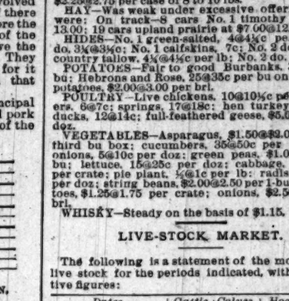
The *Price Current*'s weekly crop summary says: "In some regions, notably in Nebraska, need of rain for corn is becoming urgent. In Iowa and Michigan excessive moisture. As a whole the corn crop has made favorable advancement during the week. Wheat threshing in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, and Illinois indicating satisfactory quality, with yield averaging fully equal to earlier estimates. Complaints of smut and blight have increased, notably in Ohio. See no reason for enlarging general estimate on the crop. Spring wheat advices barely maintain previous indications. The packing of the West for the week was 275,000 hogs, against 180,000 for the corresponding week in 1891, and 285,000 for the corresponding week in 1890. The increase for the season to date is 545,000 hogs."

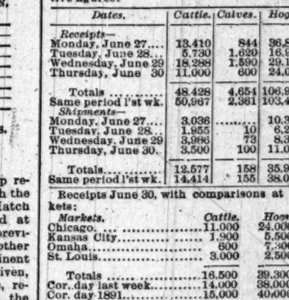
It is expected that the report to be made known today will show that during the first six months of 1892 receipts of flaxseed came forward at the rate of about 1,000 cars per month. Extravagant guesses some months ago were all the way up to 4,000 cars to the 1st of August. The sudden change of front in yesterday's market, with the sharp downturn, was attributed to two causes. One that there was liberal realizing where a profit was in sight and another that the indications of weakness called out a number of stop orders. Transactions in September approximated 175,000 bu, of which a part was in changes from July at 3c difference.

The news from Washington was watched with much interest during the morning. There was some fear that the Hatch bill would be favorably reported by the Senate committee, but when the news came that the committee had adjourned for a week in order that Garland might have a hearing on the constitutional questions involved there was a feeling of relief. It looked as if there might be an adjournment of the Senate before the bill could be reached, but a good many of the traders thought that they would sooner have the matter disposed of one way or the other. They did not like to have it hanging over them, for it undoubtedly restricts speculation and in that way, if no other, hurts the price.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork June 30. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:







THE MARKETS.

Lower cables, the fine weather, and crop reports of an encouraging character along with the uncertainty regarding the effect of the Hatch bill resulted in a break in wheat. July sold at 79c early, being ¼c under the close of the previous day, and then there was added to the other news the report of the failure of a prominent grain house in London, no name being given, however. The market sold down to 78¾c, at which it closed. The only facts opposed to the bear factors of the morning were the sale of about 270,000 bu wheat, partly for export, moderate receipts in the Northwest, and fair clearances from the seaboard. There was no important trading. Receipts at principal Western points were 587,500 bu and at Eastern points 351,500 bu, a total of 939,300 bu. Shipments from Western points were 702,800 bu and from Eastern points 281,900 bu, a total of 984,700 bu. The export clearances of wheat and flour from the chief Atlantic ports were 321,000 bu and the engagements reported at New York and outports yesterday aggregated 76,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 177,400 bu and there were charters for 474,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 80@80¾c for No. 2 red, 72@75c for No. 3 red, ½c over July for No. 2 spring, and 76c for No. 3 spring. Free-on-board sales were at 61@69c for No. 4 red winter, 78@79c for No. 3 do, and 74@78c for No. 4 spring.

The bull clique in corn, which has been waiting for a break, got a little one yesterday. It was indirectly due to the fact that the outside holders had grown tired of not realizing on a decline and were selling freely to unload. The large offerings depressed the price, July, which opened at 50¾c, closing at 50¼c. The bull crowd bought moderately and the shorts took the remainder. Receipts were about as expected, with liberal receipts at primary points. The fact that there was a good demand here for the contract grades did considerable to steady the market. Cables were lower and outside markets generally showed a decline. Receipts at principal points were 578,500 bu and shipments 652,900 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 132,700 bu and the engagements at New York and outports 64,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 300,000 bu, and there were charters for 156,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50¾@51¾c for No. 2, 51¼@51¾c for No. 2 yellow, 53c for No. 3 white, 48@49c for No. 3 yellow, and 48@49c for No. 3 low, and 38@40c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 30@38c for no grade, 38@47c for No. 4 mixed, and 51@53c for No. 3 white.

Oats were weaker within ¼c range, closing near the bottom. Belerlein sold a line, presumed to be chiefly for account of Seaverns, with trade otherwise scattered. Cash lots were in fair demand, but there was no supporting news in the speculative branches of the trade, and prices were inclined to follow the course of corn. July closed ¾c lower for the day at 33¾c, with September at 31¾@32c, after touching 32@32½c. It was difficult to execute trades at any price. Free on board sales were at 32@34c for No. 3 mixed and 35@35½c for do white.

Rye was dull and lower. The fine weather had its influence, and with other markets neglected and lower, and a belief on the part of many that rye is too high a price, there was a disposition to sell on lower figures. September closed 1¼c lower at 65c after selling at 66c and other futures were nominal No. 2 cash sold sparingly at 75¾@75½c touching 76c and closed lifeless and about 1c off at 75c. The in and out movement was insignificant and exports were 26,000 bu. Barley was salable in a small way and that describes the character of the supply. Free on board sales were at 41@54c for No. 3 and 34@46c for do white.

On lighter receipts of hogs at the yards and an improvement in the prices there, the speculative market for product opened a little higher and advanced a little more, but with a local crowd. When corn and wheat broke, provisions eased off in sympathy, reacted slightly on outside buying, but at the close there was a loss as compared with latest prices of the previous day. The volume of trade was moderate. The Liverpool market was firm with Cumberland cuts reported 30 points dearer. Cash pork was nominally the same as July, July lard opened at $6.92½, sold at $6.95, at $6.90, and closed $6.92½, being the same as July. July ribs opened at $7.37½, sold off to $7.22½, and closed at that, cash being nominally the same as July. Cash lots included 19,000 bbls of old pork at $10.17½ and 180 brls beef hams at $16.00.

Flour was in a little better demand, some small lots selling for export. Previous prices ruled.

Millstuffs were dull, with bran weaker at $10.50@10.75; wheat screenings sold at $10.00.

Flaxseed receded from the strong position recentlyattained, closing weak at 1¢ decline, No. 1 Chicago on spot at $1.08, with some 100,000 bu traded in, September declined to $1.05¼ and closed at $1.05. Logan bought and sold 400,000 bu. Cash was a fair trade otherwise scattered. Speculative offerings proved excessive with some flax coming out on stop orders. July sold at $1.05¼, prices here were unchanged with trade light. Middling uplands, 7¾c. Sales of 107 bales for spinning. There were large deliveries on contracts today amounting to 13,000 bushels, but cotton was stopped by Lohman Bros. on notice issued a few days ago. The port receipts were 6,818 bales against 1,493 this day last week and 3,015 last year. Total thus far this week 15,346, against 17,759 during the same time last week. The Southern spot markets were quiet, and as a rule steady without change. Galveston and Memphis were easy. Savannah was partially 1-16c higher. The receipts at Augusta, Memphis and St. Louis were 2,562 bales, against 115 this day last week and 235 last year. The exports from the ports today were 2,710 bales to the continent and 7,416 to Great Britain. The river was above danger line and falling at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Helena, and Arkansas City. The Signal Service predicted that the Mississippi below the Ohio to Memphis will rise, and below Memphis will continue to fall. The Missouri will rise slightly. Today's sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
July	1,600	7.32	7.32	7.25@7.23
August	16,100	7.32	7.28	7.27@7.28
September	20,500	7.37	7.34	7.33@7.34
October	6,500

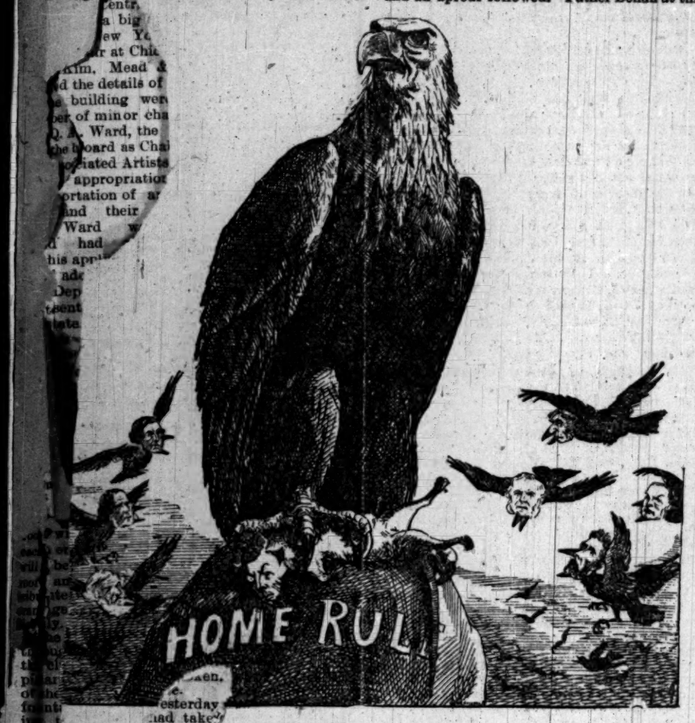
HIGH HOPE INSPIRED.

LIBERALS ELATED OVER GLADSTONE'S PRESENCE.

New Life Given to the Movement by His Enthusiastic Reception in Scotland—Liberal Is Likely to Capture from Fifty-five to Sixty Seats There—Election Riots Breaking Out Again in Ireland—Archbishop Walsh to the Clergy—Father Behan's Bitter Speech Against the Parnellites.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 30.—Mr. Gladstone's splendid and enthusiastic reception in Scotland has inspired the Liberals with high hopes as to the results of the elections in North Britain next week. His presence in the vicinity of Edinburg at this time is most opportune. The elections there and in the other Scottish boroughs will occur next Monday and Tuesday.



THE GRAND OLD EAGLE.

The Liberal captains are making strong efforts in many constituencies, and will keep up to the present time, been very confident of success. Viscount Wolmer, the Liberal candidate, has laid siege to West Edinburg, where he hopes to succeed the late Buchenan, a Gladstonian, who at a by-election in 1888 received only forty-six more votes than his unionist opponent. Wolmer, who is the son of Lord Selborne, one of the most rancorous of Gladstone's enemies, has been nursing the constituency for two years, and had counted on certain success. It is now believed that he will be beaten.

Mr. Gladstone's presence in Scotland will also have its effect in the Glasgow elections. Three of the seven divisions of the Scotch metropolis are now held by the Tories or Unionists. In a fourth there is division among the Liberals, and their opponents have put on winning it, but the Liberals do not concede a thing to them, and say that they will carry them," if not six, of the districts Monday to him they also hope to recover the district they lost by only 130 votes in 1890; which they lost by only ten votes in have Greenock, which they lost in the same have only ninety-seven votes, and Govan to hi they lost by less than 300. The Glasgow was hard luck in Scotland he last election. In 1885 the Liberals won sixty-two of the seventy-two which sent in the following year the Liberal representatives were reduced to forty-three, but while the Tories were only able to two to their number, no fewer than seven Unionist-Liberals won. This number has been since reduced to fourteen. It is likely that will be reduced to four or five by the results of the next two weeks. The gains expected in South Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, Forfarshire, West Perth, Roxburghshire, Renfrewshire, and in some of the border counties are contested by Liberal-Unionists.

Lord Derby, who is now generally regarded as Gladstone's political heir, has made speeches in the doubtful districts, and his influence has been great.

It is probable that the Liberals will do better this year as they did in 1885. They will have from fifty-five to sixty seats, as seems likely.

Irish Replies on Gold and Silver.

The executive council of the Textile Workers' Union are already receiving replies from Parliamentary candidates to their circular letter urging the importance of the legislation tending to establish a stable parity between gold and silver moneys of all nations. The Conservative candidates for Oldham, Birkenhead, Colne Valley, North Manchester, Heywood, Peak, Radcliffe, Dewsbury, Ashton, St. Helens, and Blackburn, and the Liberal candidates for Northern Manchester, Blackburn, and West Houghton, have all replied in a favorable sense. The only entirely hostile response received thus far is from the Conservative candidate for Huddersfield, the present incumbent for South Salford.

Parnell But Hates His Policy.

It is said that Lord Tennyson has written to a correspondent unreservedly: "I love Gladstone, but hate Parnellism."

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Shillalahs and Sticks Used — Father Behan's Speech Against Parnell.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, June 30.—Election rioting has broken out in Ireland. At Tuam last night Mr. Healy, M.P., who was addressing a meeting in behalf of the Anti-Parnellite candidate, was received with howls, hisses, and the projection of various missiles. Blows succeeded in getting at Mr. Healy, but the fight was renewed. The police were induced to interfere.

It is reported at Kilrush, in County Clare, that Mr. Rochfort Maguire is the Parnellite candidate. A number of priests, who had been attending a retreat at Limerick, were waylaid on their return by an ambushed party of 200 men. The priests were in the party, but were singled out as objects of the attack. The police, arriving on the scene, dispersed the rioters and escorted the priests to their homes.

The districts in which these riots took place, as well as the district in Kerry where Dr. Tanner and some of his colleagues were assaulted some days ago, were among the most important in all Ireland during the Land League agitation. Mr. Parnell, when he was in Ireland, in all other portions of the three kingdoms, provinces, had little influence in the wild districts. It was there that moonlighting, ribbonism, or the modern form of it, flourished. The manner of the attacks now made on the anti-Parnellite meetings, their organized and disciplined character, indicated that they were instigated and controlled by the secret societies of the districts, the successors of the moonlighting bands. These societies are composed mostly of non-electors. They can influence the result of the contests next week in the following one except by intimidation, and that will not be sufficient to govern the result. The Parnellites or Redmondites will be almost wiped out of the Irish representation.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, in a letter to the clergy of his diocese, warns them against anything that may be calculated to incite turbulence or violence. He says that appeals should be addressed to the people to discountenance the disgraceful efforts shown in the recent elections, and to preserve peace and tranquility in the country. He urges the clergy to promote peaceful and orderly meetings.

Father Behan Against the Parnellites.

Father Behan, in his speech at the meeting in North Dublin, and the Parnellite organ, the *Independent*, says that any layman using such language as Father Behan has used should be horsewhipped. It adds that the people will end these priestly indecencies if Archbishop Walsh does not. The Father Behan referred to, strange to say, was the only clergyman in the Archdiocese of Dublin who openly espoused the cause of home rule in Cardinal McCabe's time, and it was he who proposed Mr. Parnell for Parliament in Meath.

In his speech at the meeting of anti-Parnellites Father Behan said that Parnell was a curse to the country. God thrust him down to the grave, where his bones are now rotting and his flesh putrid. The Parnellites did homage to lasciviousness, every man living a loose life. Every drunkard, every man who liked to beat his wife, was a Parnellite. Every virtuous man belonged to the National Federation.

When Father Behan was delivering this speech his Parnellite hearers hooted and jeered him. This excited the priest, who in angry tones cried: "When we are your masters we will crush you." This statement added fuel to the flame of the Parnellite rage and an uproar followed. Father Behan at this point asked the anti-Parnellites to throw the Parnellites out of the room. None of the anti-Parnellites ventured to carry out this request, whereupon Father Behan said he would call the police and have the Parnellites bludgeoned. A voice in the crowd here exclaimed: "The day for that is over." This caused hearty cheering.

Archbishop Walsh is openly supporting the anti-Parnellite candidates in Dublin City and opposing the reelection of Tim Harrington, the guiding spirit of the *Independent*.

Dr. Tanner Roughly Handled.

Dr. Tanner, protected by 100 policemen, attempted today to address a political meeting at Tuam, nineteen miles northeast of Galway. The Parnellites seized upon the speaker's platform before the Tannerites arrived, and when the latter reached the place of meeting they found the enemy in full possession. Dr. Tanner made determined efforts to get upon the platform, but each time he tried he was knocked down. Finally the platform was pulled down and Dr. Tanner was caught beneath it. This was the signal for a free fight, and it waxed fast and furious until the police took a hand. The officers made no political distinction, but hit with their batons every one within reach.

The shopkeepers, fearing trouble, had closed their shops, and this was doubtless a wise precaution, for the fighting was continued on the street. The situation became so dangerous that the police were compelled to charge the mob with drawn swords. The fighting was stopped and the mob finally dispersed.

During the mêlée at the meeting place some enterprising thief in the crowd relieved Dr. Tanner of a £5 note and gold chain and a valuable jewel. Though Dr. Tanner was severely handled his injuries are not serious.

MR. GLADSTONE AT EDINBURG.

He Retracts None of His Home-Rule Utterances of 1886.

LONDON, June 30.—Mr. Gladstone addressed an enthusiastic audience in Edinburg today. If the Land-Leaguers, he said, were, as Lord Salisbury had asserted, foes of law and order, why did Lord Salisbury accept their support in 1886 and persuade Mr. Parnell that the Conservative policy could be reconciled with the Parnellite policy? The first duty of the Liberal Parliament would be the introduction of the Home Rule bill. In regard to the provisions of the bill he referred to his declarations of 1886, none of which he had retracted. The object of the bill was to give Ireland full and effective control of its own local affairs under certain conditions, including the supremacy of the British Parliament, a fair adjustment of pecuniary burdens, special care of minorities, and equal treatment of England and Scotland. In obedience to the voice of the country another condition imposed would be the retention of Irish members at Westminister, but the details of the retention, whether or not the members should be allowed to vote on all questions, and whether there should be one or two sets of Irish members, were matters that must be approached in a practical spirit after the establishment of the Liberal government.

Twenty-five hundred persons entered the hall. When Mr. Gladstone appeared he was received with a mighty cheer and with an enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs. He had discarded his spectacles. He leaned on a stout stick at the beginning of his discourse, but soon laid it aside. "It is a pity," Mr. Gladstone said, "that the educated, titled, and wealthy classes have approached this question in such an implacable spirit, while the poor Irish show the utmost willingness to make every concession; but in all great controversies in the last fifty years the leisure classes have always been wrong." The Irish Local Government bill, he added, was a wanton insult to Irishmen.

WILL NOT JOIN IN ANY FUSION.

Col. "Whoop'em Up" Tomlinson of Topeka Scores Kansas Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 29.—[Special.]—Col. W. P. Tomlinson, for the last ten years Editor-in-Chief of the *Kansas Democrat*, published a card in yesterday's paper, resigning his position. Tomlinson was one of the original Hill boomers and the nomination of Cleveland and the disposition of the Democrats in this State to unite with the People's party forced his resignation from the paper, which will continue to support both the State and National tickets.

Tomlinson left the Republican party ten years ago and did more than any one man to elect George W. Glick, Democrat, as Governor. In his card to the public Col. Tomlinson says:

A great battle is before the people of Kansas; it will be no ordinary political conflict. In it as never before in its history will be bound up the material interest and future prosperity of the State. In their struggle between wise conservatism and the elements of socialism and anarchy for the control of the State the Democratic party unfortunately almost ceases to be a factor. One-half of the old-time Democratic vote is already in the People's party, while it is notorious the incompetent and self-assumed Democratic leaders are traitorously scheming to transfer the other half. Thereto it is high time for self-respecting Democrats to cease to be partisans and to seriously consider what is demanded by good citizenship and a proper regard for the material interests of the State.

With such a situation my duty is clear. Not by my voice or action, direct or indirect, shall any aid or countenance be given to the "Calamity" party, which, in common with many Democrats, I regard as a grave menace to the State. I seek a position of honorable, manly independence. I will join in no fusion movement that is utterly destitute of principle and which is simply a disgusting scramble for the loaves and fishes. Declimated as the Democratic party is in Kansas [illegible] America[illegible] or [illegible] duct. [illegible] ahead of [illegible] two and a [illegible] half [illegible] ha. [illegible] fee[illegible] tried [illegible] "Papa" Kelton of high

(Continued on sixth page.)

THE CHIC... STEAMER CUT IN TWO.

BRITISH SHIP FRED B. TAYLOR GOES TO THE BOTTOM.

In Collision with the Trave June 22—The Chief Officer of the Fated Vessel Crushed to Death—Capt. Hurlbert and Nineteen of His Crew Rescued—The Accident Happens During a Heavy Fog—Bravery of the Trave's Crew Commended—Story of a Survivor—No Blame Attached.

LONDON, June 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, Capt. Reimkasken, from New York June 21 for Bremen, arrived at Southampton early this morning. It had on board Capt. E. F. Hurlbert of the British ship Fred B. Taylor, from Havre, May 12, for New York, and nineteen of the crew of that vessel.

The Trave reports that it was in collision with the Fred B. Taylor June 22 in latitude 40° north, longitude 69° west. The accident occurred at 6 o'clock in the morning during a heavy fog. The Taylor was so badly damaged that it was presumed on board the Trave that it sank shortly afterwards. The chief officer of the Taylor was crushed to death and Capt. Hurlbert, who was on deck at the time, had his legs injured. Quite a heavy sea was running, and when the Trave lowered its boats to go to the rescue of the imperiled men oil was used to prevent the seas combing. The Trave was hauled up to windward of the wreck and its boats were thus under its lee in going down to the wreck.

The passengers on the steamer had been aroused by the shock of the collision, and nearly all of them were on deck. The Trave's carpenter at once sounded its wells, and when it was found that it was making no water the excitement among the passengers subsided, and every one watched the manning and lowering of the small boats with the most intense interest.

Went to Rescue the Wrecked Sailors.

The lashings of the tarpaulins were hastily cut away, the falls were manned, the boats lifted from the shocks, the davits swung out, and their crews took their places in perfect order. There was no confusion. Every man knew his place and the moment the boats struck the water the falls were cast off, the boats shot away in the direction of the wreck, and were soon lost to sight in the fog. They were gone but a short time when they returned with Capt. Hurlbert and nineteen of the crew, including the stewardess.

A newspaper representative had an interview with one of the survivors of the accident. He says that when the Taylor was at a point 260 miles from New York a dense fog set in. Suddenly, about 6 o'clock in the morning, a huge steamer, which it was afterwards learned was the Trave, crashed into the Taylor. Capt. Hurlbert was on the bridge at the time and one watch was below. Among the watch below was Mr. Woodley, the chief officer. He was crushed to death at the moment of the collision. The carpenter of the Taylor was drowned. The Trave immediately hove to and lowered its boats, which pulled down to the Taylor and took off the remainder of its crew. The stewardess, the only woman on board the Taylor, was thrown into the sea at the time of the collision, and when she was rescued by the crew of one of the Trave's boats she was nearly drowned.

Saved Nothing but Their Working Clothes.

The officers and crew of the Taylor had no time to attempt to save any of their effects. They brought out from the wreck nothing but the working clothes they stood in. Better clothing was supplied them by the Captain of the Trave.

Just before the Trave arrived at Southampton a meeting of the passengers was held in the saloon. Col. Mitchell presided. Resolutions were adopted highly commending the officers and crew of the Trave for placing their lives in danger to save the lives of those on the Taylor.

The Trave was only slightly damaged about the bows. The damage was repaired on the voyage. The crew of the Taylor has been in refuge at the Sailors' Home in Southampton.

According to the story of the survivors mentioned above, but one of the Captain's legs was hurt. It was crushed.

The Trave was going at full speed when it dashed into the Taylor. It struck the ship admidships and cut it completely in two.

Capt. Hurlbert, in an interview today, confirmed the story of the loss of his ship as told above. He added that it was impossible to say where the fault lay, if any one was at fault.

Another report of the loss of the Fred B. Taylor says that the Trave cut its way right through the middle of the ship, half of it falling to starboard and the other half to port. In an interview the steward of the Taylor said it was fortunate that the ship was built of wood. Had it been an iron vessel every soul aboard would have been drowned. As it was, when the vessel was cut in half, the two parts stood upright in the water, as the ballast in the holds emptied itself in the sea. This gave the rescuers from the Trave time to reach the wreck.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—The report of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd steamer Lahn making it certain that the crew aboard the Trave belonged to the Fred B. Taylor caused great joy in one Brooklyn home today. Capt. Thomas W. Churchill, father-in-law of Capt. Hurlbert of the Fred B. Taylor, told Mrs. Hurlbert of the accident and of the safety of her husband. The fears entertained by Capt. Churchill had been carefully kept from her until the safety of Capt. Hurlbert was assured. Mr. Hinchen of Boyd & Hinchen, agents of the Fred B. Taylor, was loath to express any opinion concerning the accident. He said it was too early to think of a suit for damages, which would have to be brought in a German court. The amount of the insurance on the ship is not yet known. The E. L. Boyd, a sister ship to the Fred B. Taylor, was run down in 1889 and wrecked by the Rolf near the same point where the recent collision occurred. Two steamers, the Spaarndam from Rotterdam and the Croma from New Castle, which arrived today, passed the wreck stern of the Fred B. Taylor June 29. The Spaardam reports it in latitude 40 degrees 23 minutes north and longitude 49 degrees 7 minutes west; the Croma reported it in latitude 40 degrees 40 minutes north and longitude 69 degrees 5 minutes west. It is dangerous to navigation.

DECLARE AGAINST PROTECTION.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire Wants No Duties.

LONDON, June 30.—The second ballot on the amendment proposed by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England, to the resolution submitted by Mr. Medley to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire resulted today in the final defeat of the amendment. At the first day's session of the congress Mr. Medley offered a resolution declaring that a fiscal union between Great Britain and its colonies by preferential duties being based upon protection would be politically dangerous and commercially disastrous, and the arrangement that would best conduce to an intimate commercial union would be for the self-governing colonies to adopt, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper's proposed amendment to this resolution declared that a small differential duty should be adopted by Great Britain and its colonies against foreign imports.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That in the opinion of this Congress it is expedient that practical arrangements should, if possible, be devised to secure closer commercial union between the mother country and its colonies and dependencies.

That a commercial union on the basis of free trade, as within the British Empire, would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity.

That the frequent recurrence of labor disputes has caused great damage to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the empire. That it is extremely desirable in the best interests both of employers and employed that the readjustment of the rates and conditions of labor, which from time to time are inevitable, should be brought about without the wasteful and calamitous results proceeding from strikes and lockouts, and that this congress strongly recommends the formation of properly constituted boards of labor conciliation and arbitration in all important centers of industry and commerce throughout the empire.

Scarlet-Fever Raging in London.

A scarlet-fever epidemic prevails in London. Already 2,360 cases have been reported. The were [illegible] of whic... After a [illegible] ate might be tir[illegible] made that motion. [illegible] th[illegible] ll-call vo[illegible] adjourn and be [illegible] W[illegible] matter[illegible] that ther[illegible] either vessel or [illegible] anything to justify th[illegible] seizure.

Asylums Board is causing huts to be hastily erected on the grounds of the hospitals for the reception of patients suffering with the disease.

Arrested for a Bad Report.

Mrs. Mary Haddon, wife of an officer in the government service, was remanded for further examination on the charge of publicly declaring a residence at No. 21 Portchester terrace a house of ill-repute. She volunteered to give the names of a number of persons moving in the highest ranks of aristocratic English society who, she said, were frequenters of the place.

FIGHTING IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

News of More Battles Received—Chile Imposes Duties on Nitrates and Iodines.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, June 30.—Later news has reached here of the bombardment of the City of Porto Alegre in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. The gunboat Marajo sailed up the lake and opened fire on the city. The Castilho forces quartered in the city were not prepared for the attack and, with the opening of hostilities, began preparations for the repulse of the attacking party. The land forces, under command of Gen. Velasquez, opened fire from the shore batteries. At the same time the gunboats Enrique Diaz and Camosin began firing from the lake. It is believed the Marajo will be captured before it reaches the ocean.

News also reaches here of a desperate battle in Viamao, which is situated twelve miles east and south of Porto Alegre, on a lake of the same name as the town. After three hours' heavy fighting the Castilhas were defeated. The Federal troops escaped with little loss, but forty-eight of the Castilhas troops were killed in the battle. Among the killed is Queros, chief of the Republicans. There was also a battle between the contending forces near Bage, in the southern part of the State. In this engagement the Castilhas forces were successful. Col. Gomez was in command and routed the Federalists. The cavalry lost all of their horses, which fell into the hands of the Castilhas troops.

Congress has agreed to postpone the election for President until the end of the year. President Floriano Peixotou will hold over.

Seballos, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Argentina, will represent that republic in Chile, succeeding Uriburu, who has been elected Vice-President of the republic.

Influenza is epidemic in Buenos Ayres. The Intendente fearing that the news of it would have serious effect on the business has forbiuden the newspapers from publishing the deaths. The rapid spread of the disease is causing great alarm. Rio De Janeiro has quarantined against Buenos Ayres.

From Montevideo comes word that the Bank of the River Plate proposes to coin silver. The financial affairs of the Republic of Uruquay are gloomy. The correspondent at Asunsion, Paraquay, sends word of a run on the Bank of Parsquay.

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill imposing duties on nitrates and iodines. The rate fixed by the measure is 71 pence per metric quintal for nitrates, and 23 pence per kilo on iodine. The revenue thus raised is to be applied to meet thirty-day London drafts in payment for the coupon debt, which amounts to $6,000,000 annually. The government will take bills on London in payment of duties. The amount necessary to be raised to meet the government obligations is based on 30 per cent of the total output of 17,000,000 quintals of nitrate, which amount the nitrate syndicate agreed to put out annually. McIver's statement shows that the actual income from this tariff should be $63,000,000 and expenses $51,000,000. In case of deficit on the part of the nitrate syndicate the government has ample security. It holds valuable lands of the company situated in the southern provinces, property in Valparaiso and Santiago, and also the nitrate beds of Tarapaca.

From Terra Del Fuego comes news of the wreck of the schooner Maud. It has been abandoned to the underwriters. The Captain has been ordered to come to Valparaiso or proceed to Montevideo with the crew. The underwriters wired the agents to throw the cargo overboard and save the vessel.

FATAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

One Murder and a Serious Wound the Result of a Fight Between the Leaders.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MARTINIQUE, June 30.—The recent municipal election here resulted in one murder and the probable fatal stabbing of another man. The rival leaders in the election disturbance were Styves and Nicoll. They met in the street and after an angry dispute knives were drawn. They fought for a long time, cutting each other seriously. Nicoll finally drove his knife into Styves' stomach and the latter died almost immediately. Before receiving his death wound Styves plunged his knife into Nicoll's breast. The latter fought with desperation after the injury, but fell exhausted to the street after fatally stabbing his opponent. He was removed to his house and is now in a critical condition. It is thought he cannot live. Many of the leaders of both parties have been arrested and are now in jail.

DAMAGING DOCUMENTS FOUND.

More Plans in Grenier's Apartment—Sentiment Unanimous Against Capt. Borup.

PARIS, June 30.—A second search of the apartment of Grenier, the French Government clerk, who confessed to selling plans of French forts to Germany and Italy, and implicated the United States attaché Borup in his crime, has resulted in a fresh discovery. Many important documents were found, including a complete plan of a new French warship. French sentiment is still unanimous against Capt. Borup, and the fact that another officer is coming to take his place gives universal satisfaction. He will have nothing further to say to reporters.

CAPT. BORUP.

Norway's Entire Cabinet Resigns.

CHRISTIANIA, June 30.—Mr. Steen, Prime Minister, announced in the Storthing today that the entire Cabinet had resigned. He moved that the Storthing adjourn for an indefinite period. The motion was agreed to. The President of the Storthing today presented to the King an address expressing the Chamber's regret at his refusing to sanction the establishing of Norweglan consulates, and urging the King to give his sanction. The King replied that he required time to consider the matter.

Destructive Fires in Coblentz.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 30.—Thirteen incendiary fires have occurred in Coblentz within a few weeks, by which two immense timber yards and much adjacent property have been destroyed. The loss to the owners of the timber yards alone is over 300,000 marks. The extensive drug stores of Herr Ditter have been destroyed by a fire which originated in the explosion of a boiler. Two porters perished in the flames, and property valued at 250,000 marks was destroyed.

Conferred the Helmholtz Gold Medal.

BERLIN, June 30.—The Berlin Academy of Sciences has conferred the Helmholtz gold medal upon Sir William Thompson, the English scientist.

THEY THREATEN TAR AND FEATHERS.

Indignant Brazil Women Drive a Neighbor from the City—Trouble Will Result.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—Indignant women last night drove Mrs. Alice Bagley from the city. Mrs. Bagley is the woman who, after alienating the affections of Policeman Charles Gross, a few days ago set upon Mrs. Gross and almost fatally beat her with a club. After doing this she abandoned her family and attempted to elope with Gross. This so incensed the women that they went to Mrs. Bagley's house last night armed with sticks, rocks, and other implements of warfare and gave her one hour to pack her things and leave the city. They followed her to the depot, where the excitement reached a fever-heat, and had it not been for the prompt interference of the police, who locked Mrs. Bagley in the depot, they would have done violence to her. Mrs. Bagley escaped from the train east of the city, where she was met by Gross, and returned late last night to the city. The women are wild with excitement and threaten to tar and feather both Mrs. Bagley and Gross.

IS A SHARP CONTEST.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS UNABLE TO MAKE A CHOICE.

Smith Men Are Having Nothing Like a Walkover—Features of the Platform—Opposition to Speaker Crisp Returning to Congress—Chairman Campbell Will Not Be an Automaton—Harrity May Succeed Brice—Hill's Estimate of the Democratic Tariff Plank.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 30.—[Special.]—In the contest over the preliminary organization of the Republican State convention today it was the field against A. W. Smith, the leading candidate for Governor, and it resulted in a victory for the field. There are 720 delegates in the convention, and Smith mustered 324 of them for his candidate for Temporary Chairman, F. B. Dawes. The candidate of the combine, Judge Frank Martin, was elected, and committees were named from the ranks of the Morrill and Murdock men.

A permanent organization was perfected at the afternoon session and Judge D. M. Valentine was renominated for Associate Judge by acclamation. The real business of the convention could not be continued until the report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and after a State Central committee had been named an adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted its report and a fight was precipitated. The resolutions called for a rigid enforcement of the prohibition and all other laws in the statute books, favored the submission to a vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution granting female suffrage, opposed the Pinkerton detective system, favored the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in shops and factories; indorse the Minneapolis platform; favor legislation to prevent gambling in futures; indorse the recommendation of the Postmaster General for government control of the telegraph and telephone; favor free delivery of mails in country districts; favor equal taxation and assessment of all property at its actual value; demand a liberal appropriation by the State for the exhibition of Kansas products at the World's Fair; and demand strict legislation for preserving the purity of the ballot.

The equal suffrage plank was the result of the work of Susan B. Anthony and other women with the committee. Miss Anthony first addressed the convention and then went with the committee and stuck to it all day until she had induced it to present a resolution similar to that in the People's party platform. Senator H. B. Kelley objected to all of these resolutions and demanded that the platform be not burdened with any of the "isms" with which it was afflicted between 1880 and 1890, and which, he declared, had resulted in forcing Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease upon the State.

The big convention was thrown into a wrangle which promised to last indefinitely and prevent the possibility of a ballot for Governor tonight. All of the candidates appear to be working for delay, and the convention soon passed out of the control of the Chairman and the wildest scenes of confusion followed. Everybody talked, and finally a song was started, which was taken up by the entire convention.

Order was finally restored and the convention proceeded to consider the platform by sections. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation until that relating to equal suffrage was read, when a roll-call was demanded. It was adopted by a vote of 455 to 267. The balance of the platform was then adopted by acclamation section by section without further objection.

Nominations for Governor were then in order and five names were presented to the convention: A. W. Smith, E. N. Morrill, M. M. Murdock, John K. Wright, and A. P. Riddle. The first ballot resulted: Smith, 268; Morrill, 260; Murdock, 135; Wright, 33; Riddle, 24. Necessary to a choice, 362.

The third ballot showed Smith, 295; Morrill, 265; Murdock, 131; Wright, 18; Riddle, 11.

After the third ballot a motion to adjourn was made by the Morrill forces and was supported by Murdock's men. It was carried by a vote of 363 to 344.

SPEAKER CRISP MAY BE SHELVED.

Cleveland Men in Georgia Seek to Defeat Him for Befriending Hill.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—[Special.]—The friends of Speaker Crisp have become alarmed as to his ability to secure a renomination. Crisp represents the Third Georgia District, which has Americus for its center. The district convention meets in Cordele July 10. Rumor has become current that Mr. Crisp would have a close shave in getting back to Congress if he gets there at all. It is learned that the opposition to Crisp is relative to the Democratic division over the Presidency. Crisp was an early convert to the candidacy of David B. Hill. He took an active part in getting his friends to send Hill delegates to the State convention. His district was represented in the Chicago convention by two Hill men. Mr. Cleveland, so his friends here argue, if elected President, should have as Speaker of the Lower House a man who is in accord with him. The setting aside of Mr. Crisp as a Congressman would dispose of the Speakership difficulty and leave Mr. Cleveland free to indicate his choice for that office.

CAMPBELL IS NOT AN AUTOMATON.

He Will Be National Chairman in Fact—Blaine Men to the Front.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—Misleading stories are afloat about the Republican National committee. The friends of W. J. Campbell know that he did not take the Chairmanship for the purpose of being an automaton moved by others, and they assume that as the head of the committee he will be the real manager of the campaign, though the President's wishes will in all respects be consulted. Some of the people who do not know Mr. Campbell have worked out a fanciful scheme under which he is to be in charge of a sort of branch headquarters in Chicago, while Mr. Clarkson, as the Chairman of the Executive committee, will have charge of headquarters in New York, and the campaign will be directed from Washington, with Gen. Harrison and Secretaries Elkins and Charles Foster as the directors.

Mr. Clarkson was asked tonight about the story and replied: "It is absurd. The headquarters of the National committee will necessarily be in New York and the Chairman of the committee will have to be there much of the time. As regards myself, I have not yet accepted a membership of the Executive committee. Whatever I do I think my friends know me well enough to understand that I want the party to succeed. Its success is paramount to all personal considerations."

As the Executive committee is to be the real campaign committee there would be nothing out of the way in Mr. Campbell becoming Chairman of it. It is understood that a list of the proposed Executive committee has been submitted to the President for his approval. It includes Sutherland of New York, Hobart of New Jersey, Manley of Maine, Fessenden of Connecticut, Payne of Wisconsin, Clarkson of Iowa, Carter of Montana, Clayton of Arkansas, Kerens of Missouri, and Bradley of Kentucky. The majority of these are what are known as "Blaine men," but as the National committee was largely made up that way it would be hard to pick out an Executive committee of nine experienced members without this preponderance.

HARRITY FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Whitney Will Not Have It—The Pennsylvanian Well Liked.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—William C. Whitney will not accept the Chairmanship of the Democratic National committee. Mr. Whitney said today: "I will not take it under any circumstances." It is hardly possible that the National committee will meet before July 13 or 14, after Mr. Cleveland has been officially notified of his nomination. Next to Mr. Whitney William F. Harrity, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, impressed all of Mr. Cleveland's friends with his power as an organizer. Mr. Harrity's success in defeating the old-line Democrats of the convention of 1890 and in nominating and electing R. E. Pattison Governor of Pennsylvania placed him in the foremost ranks of political leaders. When last spring he succeeded in electing fifty Cleveland delegates out of the sixty-four from Pennsylvania to the Chicago convention his skill was recognized and his fame established throughout the country.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—Mr. Harrity says he is not a candidate for Chairman of the National committee or of the Executive committee.

RAINED ALL DAY AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

Mr. Cleveland Devotes Himself to Correspondence—Relatives from Michigan.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 30.—[Special.]—The wind has blown great guns today and shows no signs of abating. Mr. Cleveland was unable to go fishing, and, as no visitors of consideration arrived, he was able to devote several hours to his enormous correspondence. There are at least 1,000 letters lying in his study awaiting an answer and the stream of communication from everywhere and everybody keeps pouring in with no signs of abating. There were bundles of letters for Mrs. Cleveland from unknown admirers and even Baby Ruth receives her daily quota of epistles addressed to "Miss Ruth Cleveland," to "The Cleveland Baby," to "Pretty Baby Ruth," and in many other ways.

In spite of the gale which was blowing, Mrs. Cleveland bundled up well in a velvet jacket and wearing a blue sailor cap, drove Mack and Jerry over to the station to meet the evening train from Boston. A large, fine looking woman had no sooner stepped from the drawing room car when she was greeted affectionately by the mistress of Gray-Gables, while a gray haired gentleman and his little son stood at one side awaiting their turn.

"It is my aunt, Mrs. Cadman, and her family from Michigan," Mrs. Cleveland explained to a friend as they drove away. "They have come on to make me a visit. O, no, indeed," she replied smiling, "there is not the remotest political significance to their arrival." Mrs. Cadman was much struck by the absolute chilliness of the atmosphere, while the people of Boston and New York are stiffling.

HOW HILL VIEWS THE TARIFF PLANK

Credited with Saying It Makes Workmen Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—Senator David B. Hill is credited with the following:

The tariff plank of the platform adopted at Chicago has made every workshop and factory in the United States a Republican campaign headquarters.

LOTTERY MEN WIN THE DAY.

They Capture Five Out of Six Nominations for Circuit Judges.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—[Special.]—Through bad management, in a political sense, the victory of Foster and the anti-lottery faction is being frittered away. The defeated McEnery side engineered quietly and nicely, and when it came to a caucus for Circuit Judges of the State Appellate Courts the McEnery men captured five out of six. Col. John S. Young, the Chairman of the Returning Board, who virtually made Foster Governer, was defeated by E. W. Sutherlin, the defeated candidate for Attorney-General. Col. R. P. Hunter, who was the aggressive leader of the Foster campaign, was beaten by Judge W. F. Blackman. John M. Kennedy, who went over from the anti-lottery side to the McEnery faction, was nominated over several strong anti-lottery leaders. In Orleans Col. R. N. Ogden, a well-known lottery man, defeated Judge Frank McGloin, who was such an anti-lottery enthusiast that despite his position on the bench he organized Hurrah clubs and led shouting columns through the city streets. Judge James M. Thompson, another McEnery man, was nominated over Col. John M. Stone. The Foster element only succeeded in saving one man, H. D. Smith, who is from the governor's parish, St. Mary.

ENOUGH TO RE-ELECT HARRISON.

What Secretary Elkins Says of the Democratic Tariff Plank.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Elkins is spending a few days in the city with R. C. Kerens, National committeeman from Missouri. The Secretary declared his absolute confidence in President Harrison's reelection. "Seriously, I expect to see Harrison carry every State he had in 1888 and two others—Connecticut and West Virginia. As for New York, Cleveland has to make up the deficiency in votes he had here in 1888, when he had all the power of a National and State administration at his back, and the influence also of that large element of voters who dislike a change when things are running smoothly. The only one of these factors now remaining to the Democrats is the State administration, and my Democratic friends tell me that the Hill-Flower combination are not disposed to break their backs or strain their voices in behalf of the mugwump ticket. But I don't base my belief in Harrison's strength on Democratic disaffection. The frank avowal in favor of free trade by the Democratic convention, even though Cleveland himself wanted a straddle, is enough to reëlect Harrison. It is in other respects, too, the weakest platform ever put forth by a National convention. On the other hand Republicans are united for their ticket."

CHAIRMAN MURPHY FOR SENATOR.

A Plan Proposed to Bring New York Democrats Into Line for Grover.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Among the plans to secure harmony in the New York Democracy is one to send State Chairman Edward Murphy Jr. to the United States Senate. If the Whitney faction can be brought to support this scheme a great stride will have been made toward harmony in the rural districts, in which Murphy is powerful. He is believed to be loyal to the ticket, and could do better party work in the Senate than Senator Hill. It is believed that Tammany will fall into line for Cleveland and Stevenson if Mr. Whitney will give the wigwam an open road to the Mayoralty. The Cleveland men are confident the regular organization will be heart and soul for the ticket when the time comes for hard work.

WHAT PLATT AND MILLER WANT.

Their Representatives, Sent For by the President, Will Make It Known.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—Senator Frank Hiscock, acting in behalf of President Harrison, has invited William Brookfield to the White House. Mr. Brookfield is Chairman of the County committee, and last Tuesday, he was selected Chairman of the Republican State committee. He is a distant kinsman of Thomas C. Platt, and was put in command of the Republican organization of the State by him and Warner Miller, who are now in perfect accord. Mr. Brookfield will be in Washington to see what Mr. Harrison wants, and he will take with him a knowledge of what Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller want.

Mr. Brookfield will request the President not to allow Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, or Mr. Elkins, the Secretary of War, to interfere in New York State politics and take the patronage out of their hands. Mr. Brookfield will be directed to say to Mr. Harrison that Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller do not feel unkindly toward him now, but that their business must not be interfered with. They want to see the President reelected. They will do all they can to win New York State for him, but they cannot be handicapped by being obliged to take their instructions from other people.

THEY WANT GRESHAM BADLY.

People's Party Willing to Sacrifice Its Subtreasury Scheme to Get Him.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 30.—[Special.]—H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National committee of the People's party, was in the city a few hours today en route to the convention at Omaha. When asked who would be the nominee of the party for President he unhesitatingly said Judge Gresham.

When reminded of the fact that the Judge had refused to accept the nomination he said: "O, I know the newspapers say that, but I know

MOT'S GOOD WORK

AVES ANSON AND HIS COLTS ROM DEFEAT AT CINCINNATI.

nty Innings Played Without a Result Being Reached—The Game Called On Account of Darkness, Each Team Having Seven Runs—The Game Establishes a New Record in the History of the League—Mullane and Gumbert Pitch Great Ball on the End.

As the Eastern clubs were traveling West yesterday none of them played except Philadelphia and Washington. Their breaking even on the day meant lost ground for the Phillies.

The game between the Chicagos and Cincinnatis was easily the most remarkable event of the baseball year. It does not become a record, as the Harvards and Manchesters in 1877 played twenty-four innings, and last year Fargo and Grand Forks at Devil's Lake, N. D., played twenty-five innings to a draw. Last May the Tacoma and Seattle teams of the Northern Pacific League played twenty-one innings with a result being reached. Yesterday's game becomes a league record, however. The Providence and Detroit league clubs Aug. 17, 1882, played eighteen innings at Providence, the former club winning by a score of 1 to 0. New York and Boston played thirteen innings at New York May 12, 1890, New York winning by a score of 1 to 0. Baltimore and New Haven of the Atlantic Association played fourteen innings without a run May 30, 1890, and July 2, 1890, Detroit and Toronto had a sixteen-inning contest, the former winning by a score of 3 to 2. This year Boston and Cincinnati played fourteen innings without a run being scored.

Pittsburg clinched its hold on sixth place yesterday and Cleveland's defeat left Cincinnati in undisturbed possession of fourth place. The record to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	63	45	18	.714
Brooklyn	62	39	23	.629
Philadelphia	62	39	23	.629
Cincinnati	60	34	26	.567
Cleveland	60	33	27	.550
Pittsburg	61	34	27	.477
Washington	64	30	34	.469
Chicago	58	27	31	.465
New York	61	27	34	.443
St. Louis	63	25	38	.397
Louisville	63	25	38	.397
Baltimore	62	19	46	.254

The games scheduled for today are: New York at Pittsburg, Boston at Cleveland, Washington at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Louisville, Baltimore at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis.

TWENTY INNINGS AND NO RESULT.

Had for Wilmot, However, Cincinnati Would Have Beaten the Colts.

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—[Special.]—Your uncle Anson was not defeated today. With his suite he made a grand fight for the game, but twenty innings were played without a result. And what a remarkable game it was. A half dozen times the brilliant fielder Wilmot saved the Chicagos from defeat. He made several sensational plays, but his great catch in the fourteenth inning eclipsed them all. Defeat stared the visitors in the face when the Reds had runners at third and second with no one out. "Germany" Smith was at the bat, and he made a double effort for a hit. Far out into the left field he drove the ball in a line, and the 1,200 spectators breathed a sigh of relief, thinking the game was up. Up into the air went the fleet left-fielder and he came down with the ball. Brownwell who had started for home, was forced to retrace his steps, and before he could get a second start the ball was in Gumbert's hands. Vaughn was easily disposed of and the Colts had a new lease on the game. Every one thought the Cincinnatis' chances had gone glimmering in the ninetenth when Chicago's heavy hitting right-fielder got one of Mullane's curves and the ball went to left field for a two-bagger. Canavan followed Dungan up to third, and any kind of a hit would have sent a run over the plate for the visitors. Cooney lifted a little fly to left center. It seemed as though it would fall beyond the reach of the fielders, but Browning by a great effort got under the ball on a dead run and Dungan was forced out. Gumbert struck out and the game was over.

The manner in which the game was started is the only one to believe that it would be a genuine slugging match. In the second inning the Chicagos pounced upon Mullane for three singles, a double, and a three-bagger. Three earned runs were scored.

Runs Scored Early in the Game.

The Reds, not in the least discouraged, sailed in in their half, the visitors one better. All the runs were earned, however, after chances were offered by Wilmot the side. Browning reached his base on a muff of Canavan's assist. Comiskey sent him at second. Smith singled and Vaughn walked, both men up a base with a sacrifice. Dahlen rapped out a double to the left which scored in two runs, and the "Count" scored on McPhee's single. Latham's hit moved Dahlen around to third, and on the throw to intercept the dude in stealing second gave McPhee the chance to run and he was not slow in accepting it.

Chicago fattened its score with three additional runs in the third. Dahlen opened with a triple and Schriver's fly to O'Neill sent him in. Anson struggled, a wild pitch and an out moved him to third. Smith missed Canavan's grounder and Dungan's fly. Canavan stole second and in scored on Cooney's single. O'Neill in the latter half of the inning went to his base on balls and Dahlen's fumble gave Holliday a life. Browning sacrificed, moving both men up a base. O'Neill tried to score on Comiskey's grounder to Canavan but was cut off at the plate. Smith's hit scored two of the Reds.

A base on balls for Mullane, a single and an out allowed the Reds' pitcher to make the circuit in the fourth.

Schriver's base on balls and Dungan's double scored Chicago's tieing run in the fifth. From that on the fifteen innings were barren of result. Both teams struggled nobly for the victory and every inning was hotly contested. Wilmot was the bright particular star in the game, while Uncle Anson and Dungan did some tremendous batting. The blonde Captain made four of Chicago's hits, while the right fielder made two doubles and a triple. The score:

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SH	SO	BB
McPhee, 2b	8	1	2	4	7	2	1	0	1	
Latham, 3b	7	0	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	
O'Neill, l. f	7	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	
Holliday, r. f	7	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	
Browning, c. f	7	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	
Comiskey, 1b	9	2	1	22	2	0	1	0	2	
Smith, ss	9	1	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	
Vaughn, c	8	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	
Mullane, p	8	2	3	1	6	1	0	0	2	1
Totals	75	7	12	60	30	6	2	2	9	1

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SH	SO	BB
Wilmot, l. f	9	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	
Dahlen, 3b	8	1	1	5	8	1	0	0	1	
Schriver, c	7	1	1	5	3	1	0	0	1	
Anson, 1b	8	2	4	23	1	1	0	0	1	
Dungan, r. f	8	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Canavan, 2b	8	1	0	6	7	0	1	0	0	
Cooney, ss	8	1	2	7	6	0	0	0	0	
Pfeffer, p	8	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	
Aby, c. f	8	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	
Totals	72	7	14	60	30	4	2	1	6	2

Cincinnati	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

PRAISE THE BUILDING

NEW YORK'S WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS DISCUSS FITTINGS.

How the State Structure Will Be Fitted Up and the Map Which Will Be the Leading Feature of the Display—Depew Says More Money Is Needed—The Indictment Against the Rev. Mr. Dixon Dismissed, as Prosecuting Attorney Nicoll Will Not Act—What the Bains Brought Over.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—The members of the Board of General Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition walked up by one today into President Chauncey M. Depew's breezy parlor at the Grand Central Station and gazed with interest on a big water color picture of the proposed New York State building at the World's Fair at Chicago. Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White, architects, explained the details of the building. The plans of the building were accepted, although a few of minor changes was agreed on. Mr. Ward, the sculptor, appeared before the Board as Chairman of a committee of the Associated Artists of the State and called for an appropriation of $47,000 to pay for transportation of art work to the World's Fair and their insurance while there. Mr. Ward was informed that the Board had not the necessary funds at its application was placed on file. The Board adopted a resolution authorizing President Depew to appoint a committee of eight representatives of the educational interests of the State, to serve without salaries, to arrange for a proper educational exhibit at the World's Fair.

The New York State Building will be one of the handsomest structures on the Exhibition grounds. The general design is that of a large building in the shape of a parallelogram, in the Renaissance style of architecture, constructed of "staff." The surface of this composition will be polished and tinted an ivory color, to give it the appearance of rich old marble. The building will be three stories in height and the rooms will be arranged in three terraces. At the end of the upper and smallest roof there will be a square tower, and around the lowest roof and of the two towers there will be distributed at regular intervals vases containing orange trees. The vases are to be made in duplicate.

The main entrance to the building will be through an open portico, and at either end of the Club house there will be a semi-circular pillared portico in classic Greek style. In each of these semi-circular porticos there will be a fountain, and on the lawn in front of the building there will be two very large fountains. Two immense lions will guard the main portico. They will be copies of the famous Barberine lions. Around the top of the outside wall of the building, under the eaves, there will be a wide frieze carved after the frieze of the Farnese palace. The floor of the entrance to the lower floor will be of mosaic.

A wide hall will run through the building on the first floor, and in a depressed area in the rear of the club-house will be an immense topographical map of New York State, spread out flat on the ground. The map will be 30 feet long and 25 wide, and will be observable from a spiral stairway. It will represent the mountains, forests and rivers, towns, and all natural and great artificial features of State scenery. It will be one of the most interesting exhibits at the Fair. On the second floor of the house is to be a large banquet hall, with rooms for the male and female managers on the part of the State. On the third floor there will be rooms for the press. The three terraces of the roof will be converted into hanging gardens. The building alone is to cost $77,500. The furnishings and interior and exterior decorations will cost approximately $50,000 outside of $60,000 provided for that purpose, and it is expected that any other voluntary contributions will be made. The building will be finished on Oct. 1. The New York State appropriation for representation at the Fair is $300,000.

"This appropriation," said Mr. Depew after the meeting of the board, "is inadequate to enable New York to make an exhibit proportionate to its size and dignity. New York can not afford to build even such a building as is proposed. Were it not for the contributions in the form of furnishings, decorations, etc., by several public-spirited New York business firms. The Commissioners serve without pay, and some of them give practically their whole time to the subject. The State appropriation is $200,000 short of the amount required to adequately represent the great State of New York."

INDICTMENTS AGAINST DIXON OFF.

Nicoll Would not Attempt Him on the Charge.

The action now reported of Attorney-General Roseboom and Mr. Nicoll, the latter of whom as Mr. [illegible] made several statements [illegible]—[Special.]—The indictment found last Wednesday against Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr., pastor of Scotland, [illegible] is not probable that he will be [illegible] as high this [illegible] which reflected both [illegible] that they will [illegible] of Excise Commissioner [illegible] the Scottish [illegible] was today dismissed [illegible] Favorable time in the Court of General Sessions. District-Attorney Nicoll arrived [illegible] Saturday and was dumfounded to learn that Mr. Dixon had been indicted. The reason for his surprise [illegible] the fact that for nearly two years he had [illegible] eavored to secure the prosecution of Koch himself had used in court scarcely [illegible] severe terms against the excise Commissioner than those employed by the Rev. Mr. Dixon. Mr. Nicoll speedily made up his mind that he could not prosecute Mr. Dixon [illegible] using the words that he himself had used [illegible] so he sent for the counsel of [illegible] parties. Edward S. Clinch came in behalf of Mr. Dixon and Lawyer Pitman as the [illegible] representative of Commissioner Koch. A prigethee consultation was held in Mr. Nicoll's office, the result of which was that the papers in the Koch-Dixon libel suit were sent up to Part [illegible] to Judge Martine, bearing upon them the following indorsement by Mr. Nicoll:

"After hearing counsel on both sides, I have come to the conclusion to recommend the dismissal of the indictment."

ILLICIT DISTILLERY IN BROOKLYN.

Revenue Officers Unearth One, but the Operators All Escape.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—Internal Revenue Collector Nathan of Brooklyn returned today that he had raided an illicit distillery on Hamilton avenue near Thirteenth street in this city, and that although he had made no arrests, he had confiscated about $5,000 worth of property found had confiscated the land on which the [illegible] was operated, valued at $4,000. This land [illegible] is in the rear of W. F. H. Wilson's coal-office, located at No. 296 Eighteenth street, and was later surrounded by a double fence. Half a dozen [illegible] officers took part in the raid, and [illegible] as they approached heard the loud [illegible] ringing of a bell and saw three [illegible] rockets or "crows" disappear as though they [illegible] sunk into the earth. Once inside the two [illegible] the officers found a trap door, and [illegible] leading into the tunnel under it they [illegible] that "at their way out of a hole in Wilson's [illegible] Yard between two big heaps of coal. [illegible] through this that the men in the distillery escaped. They left coats and vests behind [illegible] them and three revolvers. In the frame [illegible] in which the work was carried on the [illegible] found the appurtenances of a distillery capable of turning out 400 gallons of [illegible] a day.

CRIMINAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Bain Family Brought Over but Did Not Pass.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[Special.]—The Bain [illegible] arrived on the Teutonic Wednesday [illegible] and [illegible] attempt to smuggle in a lot of [illegible] was frustrated by the alertness of customs inspector [illegible] are said to live in Pittsburg. John [illegible] Bain, the head of the family is [illegible] have gained a jewelry business. The mother [illegible] daughters immediately upon [illegible] and did the steamer were driven away [illegible] contrary. After the inspectors had [illegible] distance the eighteen gold watches [illegible] ows to the suspenders of [illegible] they learned from a hotel [illegible] had been sent for their trunks, [illegible] other and daughter were at the [illegible]. There they found spread [illegible] ities of jewelry which the ladies [illegible] in leather bags worn around [illegible] under their clothing. The following [illegible] articles seized: One hundred [illegible] eight pairs of earrings, gold [illegible] 68 silver chains, 97 gold [illegible] silver watches, 18 gold watches, 52 collar and sleeve buttons, 18 lockets, 19 silver rings, 12 gold rings, 1 silver necklace and pocket, 4 coinholders, 1 pair earrings in case, 2 pocketknives, 4 scarf pins, 1 gold chain and locket, 46 small rings, 4 razors, 6 diamond rings, 1 diamond scarf pin, 1 diamond brooch, 8 gold thimbles, and 3 diamond scarf rings. Mr. Bain Sr. called at the Custom-House today. He was blue and anxious to get possession of his goods by paying the duty. He will not be permitted to do that.

Against the Guarantee Alliance.

The State Insurance Department is taking strong measures against the Guarantee Alliance company of this city. This is the concern which acquired notoriety recently through B. S. McKean, who was at that time its President. Supt. Pierce has requested the Attorney-General to begin proceedings to wind up its affairs. Deputy Superintendent Shannon reports that he finds that the association failed last year to report as a liability 6,456 of unpaid death claims and that it reported its membership to be 966, while the actual membership was only 383. It was, Mr. Shannon adds, discovered that 583 fictitious policies were written in the month of December to make up the 966.

Clearing-House Manager Camp Retires.

William A. Camp will tomorrow retire as manager of the New York Clearing-house Association. His salary has been $15,000 a year. He will now receive a pension of $7,500 a year. Mr. Camp, who has been connected with the clearing-house for thirty-five years, is in poor health. His successor is William Sheren, who has been assistant manager of the clearing-house since he resigned as cashier of the United States Subtreasury in 1889.

Differed as to the Price of Linens.

John Galt Smith & Co. of No. 44 White street, importers of Irish linens and the agents in this country for William Kirk, are liable to be out about $70,000 or so through a difference of opinion as to the foreign market price. The firm recently imported $350,000 worth of closely-woven linen goods. Alfred C. Dutcher, the government export in linens, found that in his judgment the goods were undervalued from 15 to 20 per cent. The importers appealed to the United States General Appraisers and showed that they could buy the goods outright in Scotland and Belgium cheaper then they were invoiced by Kirk. General Appraiser Jewell, however, agreed substantially with Mr. Dutcher, though he cut down a good many items, lowering the total advance to about 12½ per cent. Smith & Co. will not further appeal, but will pay the heavy penalty.

Metropolitan Notes.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont was in Switzerland, according to latest European advices, and his condition was steadily improving. In a letter received today Mrs. Lamont writes that the family will return to this country by the middle of October.

Charles A. Clegg got judgment today for $28,691 against the New York Newspaper Union. He had a contract with this company in 1877, and when he had spent $14,926 on it the company took away his space. The defense was that Clegg had cut rates, thereby violating his contract. The defendants will appeal.

After a long fight in the Supreme Court Lieut. Edward S. Farrow got judgment today in his suit to compel the Holland Trust company, George W. Van Siclen, Christian E. Schramm, and Edward H. Murphy, to consent to the appointment of a receiver for the Barnegat Park company. Incidentally the Judge vindicates Lieut. Farrow from all the charges made against him.

The National Note company was incorporated a few months ago to do a systematized note brokerage business. A week ago notice was received from the Treasury Department that the law forbade the use of the word "National" as the title, and that it was the opinion of officials that the company must organize as a national bank. At a special meeting of the stockholders the new company was dissolved.

WISCONSIN'S NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Democratic Measure Passes Both Houses of the Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—The Democratic Apportionment bill came to its final passage today in both Houses of the Legislature. It was passed in both cases by a strictly party vote—63 to 30 in the Assembly, 16 to 11 in the Senate. The first sensation of the day in the Senate was the introduction of a resolution by Senator Phipps asking for an explanation by the Governor of his conduct in calling a special election to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Greene in the Twenty-third Senatorial district and not calling special elections in the Assembly districts of Wood and Clark counties, where vacancies had also occurred from the same reason. An explanation was at last received from the Governor to the effect that he had been notified of the necessity of a special election in one case and not in the other. The Republican minority on the Apportionment committee next tried to secure until 3 o'clock p. m. in which to make their report. This request was granted, but when submitted to the assembly in the form of a joint resolution was overwhelmingly voted down. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Democratic apportionment bill came up for discussion in the Senate. Senator Kidd first having introduced the report of the Republican minority, Senators Phipps, Taylor, Maine, and Clawson in turn opened fire for the Republicans. Senator Taylor stated that he had been told by the Democrats that nothing the Republicans could say in the matter would have any effect, but he intended to have his say all the same. He showed up the inequalities in the bill, showing among other instances how, with a Senatorial unit of 51,000, required by the Supreme Court decision, the Seventeenth Senate District had a population of 65,952 persons and the Fourth Senate District only 30,732. Senator Phipps quoted freely from the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The other Republicans mentioned followed in the same strain. Senator Kingston offered a defense of the bill to the effect that the Republicans had been unjust in their apportionments in the past, and it served them right. Senator Maine answered by saying that one wrong never justified another, and that the Democrats must remember that they were supposed to be representing the whole people. Senator Kidd remarked that the Republicans, whatever else they had done, had never acted directly contrary to the rules laid down in a Supreme Court decision. The Legislature will adjourn sine die at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Democrats claim as the result of this apportionment a majority of two in the Senate, with fourteen doubtful votes, and a majority of nine in the Assembly.

PLANS OF THE THIRD PARTY.

Senator Kyle Tells What May Be Expected to Occur at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—Senator Kyle has been interviewed at length on the Omaha convention. Among other things he says:

"There is no lack of Presidential timber in our party—Weaver of Iowa, Pennoyer of Oregon, Donnelly of Minnesota, and Stewart of Nevada—are all available, and who will say that either of them is not a first-class man? Of these none is a stronger probability than Senator Stewart. Nevada will send twelve delegates to the Omaha convention, every one of them instructed for Stewart."

"Would Stewart accept the nomination?"

"I feel sure he would. I have no hesitancy in saying that Stewart stands squarely upon our platform."

"What States do you expect to carry?"

"Several that the Republicans are figuring on now. With Stewart at the head of the ticket we can capture the electoral votes of Nevada, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and possibly Minnesota in the North. We would have something to show for our labor in the South, too. Stewart's attitude on the force bill would help him materially in that region, and the fact that Mrs. Stewart is a daughter of Senator Foote of Mississippi would not be disadvantageous to the Senator's candidacy. With a good Southern man for second place on the ticket the People's party would have no difficulty in capturing Georgia and South Carolina, with a good fighting chance in North Carolina. Our success in those States would doubtless be due in part to Cleveland's unpopularity, for he is extremely unpopular in the South and West."

Forged Abstract of Wisconsin Lands.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—Register of Deeds Duffy received a communication from Chicago today asking for information regarding an abstract of title to certain lands in Ashland County. Upon investigation it was found to be a forged abstract of title to certain lands in Ashland County. Upon investigation it was found to be another fraud perpetrated, it is alleged, by one "Geo. F. Baker," who has made out several bogus abstracts of the same kind. Detroit people were duped in the same way about two years ago, the man obtaining $12,000. This is his second attempt on Chicago parties.

Sumatra Oil.

At a recent test in Sumatra the oil [illegible] that island was found to be superior to [illegible] American or Russian product.

MEETING OF LEAGUES.

EPWORTH DEVOTEES PROPOSE TO UNIFY THEIR BRANCHES.

The Illinois Convention Opens in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church with 400 Delegates in Attendance—Encouraging Reports from Several Conferences—Prof. C. F. Bradley Delivers an Address of Welcome—Report of the Committee on Credentials—Meeting Continues Today.

The first State convention of the Epworth leagues of Illinois, held under the auspices of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to unify the leagues, was begun yesterday at Centenary Church. At 2 p. m. 400 accredited delegates from Epworth chapters and leagues were present, and many interested members were also on hand. Of the number in attendance nearly one-half were non-residents of Cook County.

A. V. Holt of Evanston, President of the Rock River Conference League, called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. H. W. Bolton, pastor of the church. Dr. Bolton then spoke a few words of welcome to the delegates and visitors. Then a characteristic Epworth service took place and many of the delegates recited passages of scripture applicable to the occasion and the objects of the league. The devotional services at an end R. E. Pendarvis, President of the North Chicago District, was sent to the chair as Temporary Chairman and Miss King was made Temporary Secretary.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed: C. W. Thornton of Marengo, R. W. Repiequet of Belleville, J. E. Hutchinson and F. H. Cummings, Galva. E. L. Harvey of Chicago, M. H. Ewers of Potomac, G. H. Lucky of Galesburg, and J. W. Van Cleave of Olney were named as the Committee on Permanent Organization.

After these committees had retired the Chairman of the convention called for conference reports. The Rev. F. L. West, for the Southern Illinois Conference, reported a total membership of 8,944; A. N. Simmons, for the Illinois Conference, 218 leagues with a membership of 10,233 and forty-four junior leagues with 2,332 members; Miss Libbie R. Hamsher of Monmouth, for the Central Illinois Conference, 129 chapters with 6,144 members, thirty-three junior leagues numbering 1,352 members, total 162 organizations and 7,496 members; C. N. Gary, for the Rock River Conference, 250 English speaking chapters, including 11,000 members, and fifty foreign chapters. These reports were received with applause. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald made a speech.

Prof. C. F. Bradley of Evanston in his welcoming address said:

It needs no address of welcome to show you how welcome you are here. Chicago is always ready for guests and even the sun shines to welcome you. It has been raining here about all the time for several weeks. In welcoming you, Chicago adds another to her long list of notable conventions. I do not belittle any political convention when I say that no political assembly can possibly exceed this in significance of good and well being to the country, unless it be one which has to decide some great moral question, as was the case when Abraham Lincoln was nominated in the first wigwam across the river. When Chicago says anything she said I will be rich and free. And she has been so. She determined to have the World's Fair and she has it, and may we not hope that some time she will determine to have clean streets, clean alleys, clean government? May we not hope that it is her ambition now is to have elevated railroads her ambition may soon be to have elevated morality? We welcome your cooperation and aid, but we welcome your inspiration more. We hope to enkindle an enthusiasm which shall extend to every border of this glorious State. Let us make our work not prohibitory and threatening but helpful and loving, winning and inspiring. Religion is not a threat but an invitation to all that is brightest and best; to the promise of the life that now is as well as of that which is to come. We believe that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. We believe that an earnest Christian league has room for all that is noble and desirable in life, beautiful and true in art and literature, wonderful and instructive in nature, delightful and elevating in social intercourse. Hence it is that with a cordiality we cannot feel express we welcome you. Together will we look up to God, together will we seek to lift up our fellow man. You are representatives of 1,000 leagues and 30,000 leaguers scattered all over the Prairie State. I bid you all heartiest welcome.

R. W. Repiequet of Belleville responded in behalf of the Southern Illinois Conference; the Rev. R. G. Hobbs of Paxton for the Illinois Conference; the Rev. G. J. Luckey of Galesburg for the Central Illinois Conference; and Prof. F. W. Hanawalt of Mount Morris for the leaguers of the Rock River Conference.

The Committee on Credentials decided to seat three members from each Epworth organization, conference and district officers, Bishops, elders, and editors of the *Epworth Herald*. The convention ratified this.

By unanimous vote the convention accepted the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and the following officers were installed:

President, Bishop Fitzgerald; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Piper of Chicago, C. B. Taylor of Rantoul, R. W. Repiequet of Belleville, A. K. Tullis; Secretary, F. H. Cumming; Treasurer, Grant Stewart of Chicago.

The President delivered a brief address. Mr. Gray moved the appointment of committees of two from each conference on State Organizations, on Resolutions, and on Statistics. Adjournment was taken to permit the conference to select its candidates for nomination tomorrow.

Last night H. V. Holt led a praise service at the church, and addresses were delivered by C. E. Piper, W. R. Heath, and the Revs. J. W. Van Cleave of Olney, Frank Crane of Bloomington, H. D. Clark of Peoria, and W. O. Shepard of Rockford. A social hour and reception followed.

The session will be resumed at 9 a. m. today.

At the meeting this morning papers will be read on "The New League Constitution," by James A. Russell of Bloomington, and "Our Present System of Departments—Can It Be Improved?" by E. A. Hebbard of Kewaunee. Under the head of department conferences the following will be discussed: "Christian Work," by Chairman O. A. Oliver of Morrison; "Mercy and Help," by the Rev. F. L. West of East St. Louis; "Literary Work," by the Rev. R. G. Hobbs of Paxton; "Entertainment," by E. L. Harvey, Chicago; "Correspondence," by Prof. L. C. Dougherty of Rock Island; "Finance," by the Rev. C. B. Taylor of Rantoul; "Junior League," by the Rev. N. J. Harkness of Freeport.

In the evening at the Auditorium addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. F. Berry, editor of *Epworth Herald*; Dr. F. M. Bristol, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church of this city; and Dr. J. W. Bashford, President of Ohio Wesleyan University. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald will preside.

Epworth League of Northern Indiana.

PERU, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—The Epworth League convention for Northern Indiana closed here tonight with a jubilee. The election resulted as follows: President, H. L. Vandarin of Kokomo; Department of Correspondence, George B. Lockwood, and Assistant, Miss Una Tate of Peru; Finance, Alba Kessling of Logansport; Religious Work, Homer Kessler, Logansport; Mercy and Help, Donna Whitezell of Peru; Literary Work, Sallie Jeter of Kokomo; Entertainment, Kate Wolverton. The convention was the best ever held by the league in this State.

WIDESPREAD DESTITUTION EXISTS.

People in the Inundated Catahoula and Concordia Parishes in Want.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 30.—A district ten miles wide and thirty to forty long in Catahoula and Concordia Parishes has been inundated for weeks and large numbers of the comparatively dense population are in great want. Persons who have visited the section to scatter scanty contributions to the suffering people have returned and say the destitution there cannot be exaggerated. Little relief has so far been afforded the sufferers.

Canada's Egg Trade with England.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 30.—A bulletin issued by the Finance Department shows the possibilities of an egg trade with Great Britain. The egg trade with the United States last year was valued at $1,177,831 as compared with $2,095,435 in 1885. Since the McKinley bill went into operation Canadian eggs have sought a market in England. For the six months ending with September, 1890, the exports from Canada to Great Britain were only $1,208, but for the year ending Sept. 30 last the figures reached a quarter of a million.

Mortality in Bombay.

The heat prevailing in Bombay is abnormal, and the death rate has risen to over forty per 1,000 per annum, being the highest figure attained within twelve years.

To New York City and Return $16.

Via Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls and the [illegible] River. Over the Erie line[illegible]

MANY IRONWORKERS ARE IDLE.

The Homestead Shut-Down in Full Operation—Other Men Will Follow.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 30.—[Special.]—The Homestead shut-down went into operation this morning. There were 3,000 idle tonnage men on the streets today, and they have invited the mechanical department, day laborers, and watchmen to join them tomorrow. They expect the men will do so, and if so the entire plant will be idle. Today there were no hostile demonstrations and the amalgamated association, as a guarantee of its desire to avoid conflict or bloodshed, proffered to Burgess McCluckie twenty of its members who, free of charge to the borough, will act as special policemen. The firm has increased the number of its watchmen, which has given rise to the rumor that many of these are in reality workmen. The locked out men held two immense meetings today. The opera-house was crowded, no less than 2,500 men managing to crowd in. The speeches were made by the best-informed of the men, all of whom counseled moderation and patience.

Up to this evening the iron scale had been signed by the National Tube Works of McKeesport, Pasioliver & Roberts Wire Nail company of Pittsburg; Illinois Iron and Steel company, the Harris Forge and Iron company, Irondale, Minn.; the Union Mills of Carnegie & Co., this city; Chartiers Iron and Steel company of Pittsburg; Riverside Iron company of Cincinnati; Muskegon Iron company of Muskegon, Mich.; Rome Iron company of Rome, Ga.; Cleveland Hardware Co., of Cleveland, Ohio; Scottdale Iron and Steel Co. of Scottdale, Penn.; Kansas City Rolling Mill Co. of Kansas City, Mo.; and the Muncie Rolling Mill Co. of Muncie, Ind.

The steel scale has been signed by the Oliver Steel company. These mills will continue in operation. They employ about 15,000 men. The Amalgamated Association has upwards of 100,000 members, and a strike in this district would involve nearly 50,000 men. A general strike would affect 75,000 men.

The firm front presented by the iron manufacturers and workers was broken at 10 o'clock tonight by the manufacturers, who made a request for another conference with the scale committee of the Amalgamated Association. The request was at once granted and the conference will probably be held tomorrow. This action of the manufacturers is regarded as favorable to a settlement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—At midnight the men employed in the Bayview rolling mills will quit work. Whatever work is being done will be left unfinished. The company wanted the men to continue at work a few days longer, as there are some contracts on hand which ought to be finished, but the Executive committee of the union at Pittsburg refused to grant the request unless the company signed the scale. Manager Hinton claims that the company will be but slightly inconvenienced by the shutdown as all orders are nearly completed. The future condition of affairs will be largely governed by the result of the conference at Youngstown. If a compromise scale is adopted there the same will probably be done here. Manager Hinton says that he will pay as much as any Eastern mill.

DECATUR, Ill., June 30.—The inability of the striking federation men and the contractors to agree upon terms of settlement of labor has paralyzed building contractors, who cannot get carpenters or painters, and are sending abroad for men. The federation men have struck on eight jobs, and now there are over 200 idle men in Decatur. All the big jobs are under way with blacklisted and non-union men. Union meetings are held day and night and on the streets crowds of men congregate to discuss grievances, which have been mainly the employment of non-union men.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT ANN ARBOR.

The Exercises Attending the Closing of the School Year There.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 30.—[Special.]—For the forty-eighth time the head of Michigan University has passed out diplomas for degrees to those who had completed the course of study here, and the class graduating today numbered many times the total attendance at first. By 10 o'clock the large university hall was packed, the graduating classes occupying the sections in front of the stage, upon which were seated President Angell, ex-Gov. Felch, ex-Gov. Luce, regents and ex-regents of the university, members of the faculties, and invited guests. President Angell introduced to deliver the commencement oration Justin Winsor, LL. D., librarian of Harvard University. Mr. Winsor is compiling a history of Columbus and the United States, and chose for his subject the history of the gaining of Michigan and Canada by the French and the subsequent taking of it by the British. At his conclusion a couple of hours were occupied in presenting diplomas to the 689 graduates as they marched upon the stage in sections. President Angell then announced that the Board of Regents had conferred as honorary degrees the degree of Ph. D. upon Robert Simpson Woodward, astronomer in the geological survey at Washington, and John Williams Langtry, Professor at the Case Electrical Institute at Cleveland.

Following the exercises the alumni banquet was given, at which over 400 old graduates were seated, and toasts were responded to by ex-Gov. Luce of Michigan, E. W. Pendleton of Detroit, Lawrence Maxwell of Ohio, William T. Underwood of Chicago, Ferris S. Fitch, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, Congressman T. A. E. Weadcock of Bay City. This evening the exercises of the week concluded with a reception tendered to the graduates by President Angell and Mrs. Angell.

HANOVER, N. H., June 30.—[Special.]—At the commencement exercises of Dartmouth College this morning the following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Horace Russell, '65, New York, and Nathan S. Lincoln, '50, Washington, D. C.; D. D., George A. Gates, '73, Iowa College, Grinnell; Ph. D., Ira G. Hoit, '60, San Francisco. At the adjourned alumni meeting the question as to the number of vacancies to be certified to in the Board of Trustees and to be filled at this time by alumni was a special order. The point was as to whether the alumni should insist upon two resignations now as agreed upon last year or waive their claims and be content with one, it being understood that some of the trustees preferred the latter plan. After a very spicy discussion a modified resolution was unanimously passed:

Inasmuch as the question has been raised by members of the Board of Trustees whether the Alumni Association would be satisfied with one vacancy at this time, the association hereby expresses its desire that the understanding of last year between these bodies be strictly observed, and that two vacancies be certified to the alumni.

Voted, that the Executive committee consider the expediency of adopting the plan followed by Harvard, Yale, and other colleges in maintaining candidates for alumni trustees, to the end that the large body of alumni be given better opportunity to express their choice.

After adjournment a procession was formed in front of the old chapel, led by the band, the Rev. Howard F. Hill, Marshal, and marched to the college church, where the commencement program was carried out.

MOOREHEAD BANK OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Both Bruns and Kurtz Held on Charges of False Pretenses and Larceny.

MOOREHEAD, Minn., June 30.—The grand jury brought in two indictments in the Merchants' Bank matter. One was against H. A. Bruns and Thomas C. Kurtz, copartners as the Merchants' Bank, charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses. The indictmen charges that Feb. 6, the day the bank closed its doors, a draft on the Chase National Bank of New York City for $80.54 was issued to B. L. Titus, an insurance agent of this city, and that Mr. Titus gave a check for that amount in payment for the draft, and that the Merchants' Bank had no money in the New York bank to pay the draft. The other indictment is against Thomas C. Kurtz individually and charges him with grand larceny in the second degree, with having appropriated $1,750 belonging to L. S. Brokke while in Mr. Kurtz's hands as agent for Brokke. The plea of not guilty was entered for both indictments and an immediate trial requested.

Theatrical Employes at a Picnic.

The second annual picnic of the employés of the Columbia and Haymarket Theaters given by Will J. Davis took place yesterday at his Willowdale farm, Crown Point, Ind. The farm contains 460 acress, is high, rolling, intersected by streams, dotted by springs and elms, maples, and hickories. The special train reached the place at 10 a. m. The orchestras of both theaters were along to furnish music.

[illegible] was spent in inspecting the farm [illegible] features.

IN A MODERN ARDEN.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" BY DALY'S PLAYERS AT LAKE FOREST.

"Fairlawn," Bathed in Sunbeams and Flanked by Noble Trees, Is the Theater—Miss Rehan and Mr. Drew Delight a Brilliant Audience—The Lady Managers Remember Mr. Daly—Costumes Worn by the Women Present—Some of Those Who Witnessed the Play.

[Continued from first page.]

cloth, worn with a light corn coat and a black hat trimmed with roses and feathers.

Mrs. Arthur Meeker was dressed in a brown tailor-made suit and a white hat trimmed with scarlet velvet and orchids.

Mrs. Edmund Burke wore a violet and white striped silk trimmed with velvet and a white hat trimmed with mull and flowers.

Mrs. W. P. Conger was dressed in black crêpe de chine trimmed with jet and a small black hat.

Miss Erskine's gown was of old rose and white India silk trimmed with white chiffon, and her hat was of gray straw trimmed with plumes.

Mrs. Stuart Clark wore a dress of white India silk combined with crêpe and a black hat with feathers.

Mrs. J. W. Scott was dressed in a combination of green and black silk trimmed with black lace, and a small bonnet.

Mrs. Owsley was gowned in blue and white India silk trimmed with ribbons, and a black hat trimmed with a profusion of roses.

Mrs. John Mackenzie's gown was of dark-blue crêpon trimmed with scarlet velvet, and she wore a hat to match.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT

Chicago Society Gives "Fairlawn" a Visit to See the Unique Interpretation.

Among those present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Dr. and Mrs. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honoré Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr., Col. and Mrs. W. N. Coler, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Doud, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. De Windt, Mr. and Mrs. George Keene, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. James Sears, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Clark, Col. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hubbard Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton J. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Prettiman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Boyesen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. May, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Otis, Mrs. G. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Dwiggins, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Aliport, Mr. and Mrs. Milward Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kerkman, Mr. and Mrs. William Waller.

Mrs. E. E. Willis, Mrs. A. M. Starkweather, Mrs. Charles Hamill, Mrs. E. W. Case, Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. L. W. Yaggy, Mrs. Cyrus D. Roys, Mrs. Hulburd Dunlevy, Mrs. R. Crofton, Mrs. L. Lombard, Mrs. E. E. Hurd, Mrs. Frank M. Avery, Mrs. H. B. Owsley, Mrs. W. H. Bush, Mrs. John C. Carroll, Mrs. E. Lane, Mrs. H. S. Peck, Mrs. F. G. Beach, Mrs. C. J. Gilbert, Mrs. A. C. Austin, Mrs. M. S. Marsh, Mrs. J. Mattocks, Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague, Mrs. Edmund Norton, Mrs. Marshall Kerkman, Mrs. James Barrell, Mrs. R. L. Davis, Mrs. P. L. Schuman, Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Mrs. J. M. Martin, Mrs. W. R. Stirling, Mrs. Charles S. Frost, Mrs. I. E. Adams, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. P. Odell, Mrs. George B. Adams, Mrs. C. G. Strobel, Mrs. Frank E. Lord, Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Mrs. Charles Mallory, Mrs. Farnum, Mrs. S. W. Allerton, Mrs. George Sturges, Mrs. J. W. Wassull, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. A. W. Green, Mrs. E. E. Hinckley, Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, Mrs. John E. Norton, Mrs. R. T. Jenkins, Mrs. Edward E. Ayre, Mrs. J. Bandt Walker, Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Mrs. W. J. Gondy, Mrs. Charles Comes, Mrs. F. W. Walker, Mrs. Rockwell King, Mrs. M. E. Sibley, Mrs. W. E. Casselberry, Mrs. H. H. Gregory, Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Mrs. M. D. Wells, Mrs. E. L. Brewster, Mrs. W. M. Hoyt, Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mrs. Granger Farwell, Mrs. F. Gellatly, Mrs. E. C. Walker, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mrs. Le Roy, Mrs. W. A. Blair, Mrs. E. Lane, Mrs. Charles E. Otis, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Mrs. Frank G. Hall, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Walter Hately, Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. James Sharp, Mrs. H. M. Bailey, Mrs. E. N. Bennett, Mrs. H. A. Knott, Mrs. H. G. Willard, Mrs. J. E. Owens, Mrs. R. H. Wells, Mrs. B. M. Winston, Mrs. E. S. Worthington, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. W. B. Cunningham, Mrs. Chester M. Dawes.

Misses Kimball, Mattox, S. B. Williams, Grannis, Fearn, Martin, Slaughter, Bickford, Hester Kimball, Owens, Fairbank, King, Andress, J. Rogers, Keith, Crawford, Dunham, Hanford, Ethel Gage.

Henry C. Durand Jr., Joseph Twyman, Col. Charles F. Bryan, R. H. Fleming, Warren Ewen, William G. Beale, Augustus Jacobson, Arthur J. Magnus, L. F. McCormick, G. M. Lyon, L. H. Graves, W. K. Honoré, James W. Nye, Charles H. Holt, H. C. Durand Jr., Arthur H. Lewis, Nelson Thomasson, William K. Giles, F. H. Winston, Dr. A. W. Harlan, Dr. Jones, Hamilton B. Bogue, W. H. Colvin Jr., Sidney Williams, Henry Eyes Cobb, C. E. Corwith, George L. Armour, S. M. Millard, C. B. Farwell, J. T. Rogers, S. S. Beman, Walter D. Wilson, D. L. Shorey, H. P. Robinson, H. K. Gilbert, H. B. Stone, A. L. Baker, W. E. Kelley, J. C. Stirling, Walker Fearn, Sir Henry Wood, E. Percy Warner, W. H. Colvin, M. S. Marsh, Arthur Wheeler, A. Orr, Walter Larned, H. L. Akin, John W.

TO CONSIST OF FOUR.

PLAN FOR A NEW WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION BOARD.

Two Members to Be Appointed by the Commission and Two by the Directory—Settlement of Questions of Authority—The Director-General's Position—Arrival of Seven Members of the New York Board of Lady Managers—Object of Their Visit—Other News of the World's Fair.

Provision was made yesterday for the creation of a new and joint supreme authority in World's Fair matters. It is to be a Board of Administration composed of two members of the National Commission and two of the Board of Directors. The object in providing for this board was to fuse the divergent authority vested in the National Commission and the Board of Directors, making a united, compact organization which shall do away with the almost endless circumlocution of administration which at present prevails.

But of still greater moment is the fact that the duties of the Director-General and those of Chief of Construction Burnham are clearly defined, and an end will be made of the see-saw authority which has made the work of each more or less unpleasant.

All this was brought about at a meeting yesterday of the Board of Reference and Control of the commission and directory, when a report was received and adopted covering all questions of administration. There were in attendance for the National Commission President T. W. Palmer, J. W. St. Clair, E. B. Martindale, V. D. Groner, and Gorton W. Allen. For the directory were President W. T. Baker, H. N. Higinbotham, Lyman J. Gage, Edwin Walker, and E. C. Ripley. The report, which is subjoined, represents three days' work on the part of the subcommittee, of which Messrs. St. Clair, Gage, and Walker were members.

The report, besides providing for a board of four salaried officers, including the Secretary, creates the office of Director of Works, but this latter means no more than conferring of such a title on the Chief of Construction, who is at present D. H. Burnham. The salary of the members of the board, it is expected, will be about $5,000 each, as they are to be in continuous session during the period of the Fair. It is left with the Directors and Commission to appoint their respective members, and among those mentioned yesterday for the positions were Directors Gage, Higinbotham, and Peck, and Commissioners St. Clair, Massey, and Palmer. It is not known whether Mr. Gage or Mr. St. Clair will serve, but four of the six mentioned will probably be given an opportunity to refuse.

Report of the Committee.

Director-General Davis comes out of the contest with a greater degree of authority than he has ever enjoyed and the Chief of Construction is in a measure under him. The following is the full report of the committee. It was approved by the Board of Control and the Director-General, and now awaits the ratification of the Board of Directors.

First—There shall be a Board of Administration consisting of four members, two to be appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition, and two to be appointed by the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission, whose terms of service shall be at the pleasure of their respective appointing bodies. They shall organize by the election of one of their own members as President and the election of a Secretary, whose duties shall be defined by the board.

The members of said board shall each receive a salary to be hereafter determined, to be paid to the appointees of the World's Columbian Exposition by the said corporation, and the appointees of the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission to be paid out of a fund appropriated by Congress on account of the World's Columbian Commission.

The Board of Administration shall have absolute jurisdiction and control over all matters of general administration of the Exposition, including the installation of exhibits and all the agencies employed and to be employed in that behalf. But the said Board of Administration shall have no power to incur any liability for the expenditure of money except as specifically authorized by the directors or the Executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition. In case there be a difference between the members of said board on any question arising out of the work of installation and the general administration of the Exposition, and the members be equally divided in their decision as to such questions, the matter of difference shall be promptly referred to the Conference committee of the World's Columbian Exposition and the World's Columbian Commission for decision and settlement. And the said Board of Administration shall make monthly reports of its proceedings to the World's Columbian Exposition and the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission.

The Director-General's Powers.

Second—The Director-General shall have general charge of the installation of all exhibits and the control and management of the same to the closing of the work of the Exposition through the department chiefs under the system already adopted. He shall have exclusively to do with all exhibiters in their connections with or relations to the Exposition, and to the end that the work of the Director-General may be efficient and satisfactory he shall have power to make requisition upon the Director of Works—an office to be hereafter created—to supply the necessary force and material to install the exhibits, maintain their custody, and to protect the interest of exhibiters to the end of the Exposition. In all matters the Director-General shall be under the control of the said Board of Administration.

Third—There shall be an officer known as the Director of Works, to be appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition, who shall have employment—subject to the approval or confirmation of said Board of Administration—and general charge of all the working forces within the grounds of the Exposition necessary to the maintenance of order, the protection of property from fire, to supply heat, power, light, water, and sewage, the care of the grounds, and all the service necessary for the practical administration of the Exposition inside the grounds; subject, however, to the control of the Director-General, in so far as said force and service may be necessary for the installation of exhibits, the protection of the rights of exhibiters, and the care and custody of their exhibits to the end of the Exposition. In all cases the Director of Works shall be subject to the action and control of the Board of Administration.

Fourth—The jurisdiction of the several committees of the Commission and Exposition shall continue as authorized under the compact ratified Nov. 24 and Nov. 25, 1890.

THEIR GOODS MAY BE MARKED.

The Director-General Corrects a Paragraph —His Letter to Consul Augier.

Director-General Davis yesterday issued a circular which should set at rest all doubt in the minds of intending foreign exhibiters as to their privilege of marking the selling price of their goods, both in bond and out of bond. That right is granted in explicit terms in the following communications addressed to the Secretary of State:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—To the Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The publication in England of the letter which I had the honor to address to the department, under date of March 11, 1892, in reply to the inquiries of Consul Augier of Feb. 15, 1892, in behalf of certain woolen manufacturers of Rheims, has led to the inquiry from British manufacturers whether my letter was intended to revoke the permission previously given to foreign manufacturers to placard their exhibits with the prices at which they will be sold in bond.

The paragraph in my letter of March 11, 1892, which refuses permission to the manufacturers of Rheims to placard their prices as requested in the letter of Consul Augier was a mistake, and I desire, therefore, to have that letter revoked by authority of the Department, and the following statement sent out to consular officers as the correct ruling in the case:

"Foreign exhibiters in the World's Columbian Exposition will be permitted to state upon placards attached to their exhibits the prices at which said products will be sold at the place of manufacture, and also the prices in bond and out of bond, or exclusive and inclusive of the customs duties in Chicago."

Asking that the same publicity be given by the Department to this correction as was given to my letter of March 11, 1892, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, GEORGE R. DAVIS, Director-General.

NEW YORK WOMEN REACH THE CITY.

Seven Members of the Board of Lady Managers at the Auditorium.

Seven members of the New York World's Fair Board of Lady Managers reached the Auditorium Hotel at 9 o'clock last night. The lady managers made their journey from New York without any particular incidents en route, and arrived feeling not in the least fatigued, but brimful of enthusiasm for the World's Fair. They were received at the hotel by National Commissioner Gorton W. Allen of New York, Moses P. Handy, and Oscar Straus, the husband of one of the members. Mr. Allen officiated as Secretary, and inscribed the names on the register. When he had finished the list was as follows:

Mrs. George Waddington and her daughter Eva, New York City; Mrs. Charles F. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Miss Caroline E. Dennis, Auburn; Mrs. Lea[illegible]ell Clarke, Springfield; Mrs. Ogden Mills, New York City; Mrs. Maria Love, Buffalo; Miss Anna Hempstraught, New York City.

Miss Frances Pattison, Treasurer of the board, will join the other members tomorrow.

The President of the board was unable to accompany the visitors, but they have with them the Vice-President, Mrs. Waddington, and the Secretary, Mrs. Pell Clarke, as well as the Treasurer, and they all expect to know a great deal more about the Fair when they leave for home Saturday night than they do now.

"We came here for the special purpose of learning about the organization of the Fair, what women are doing, what they are expected to do, and to gather suggestions as to how we can best carry on our work in New York," said one of them. "We are all anxious to see the Woman's Building at Jackson Park. We have heard so much of it, and the promised beauty of its interior furnishings that we want to contribute toward its completion. The women of New York are desirous of furnishing one of the rooms, and we shall do it in splendid style. How about our work, in New York? O, we have just organized and as yet done little. There are twenty-one members in the full board, and I can say that all are enthusiastic, and we have received every encouragement from the gentlemen who compose the board of managers. We have been given a good appropriation and everything is harmonious."

The visitors held a meeting in the hotel parlor, and decided to visit headquarters this morning. Their first call will be made upon Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, who will see that they are shown every courtesy while they remain in the City. A trip to Jackson Park is planned for tomorrow afternoon. It was the intention for some of the Chicago women to meet the visiters upon their arrival, but the late hour at which they reached the City changed this plan.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN SOME SHAPE.

It Is Destined for the World's Fair—Good Prospect for Souvenir Coins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—[Special.]—Sunday closing in some shape seems to be fated for the World's Fair. With this news is something more encouraging in regard to the proposed appropriation. If the House fails to pass the Souvenir Coin bill there is a good probability that the Senate will put it on as an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills. The House Committee on Rules has given informal assurance that a day will be granted for the discussion of the bill reported by the Duborow committee. More than this it cannot do, and if the supporters of the bill fail to get a vote within that time, their chances will be gone so far as original legislation in the House is concerned. Leading Senators who are friends of the Exposition hope that the bill will pass the House as an original measure. Otherwise, they say, if the Senate originates it, objection will be made by Senators who do not care to have an additional appropriation charged up to the Senate. These objections will not keep the Senate from doing what it thinks is just to the Fair.

The Pettigrew committee today reported back Senator Palmer's bill, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Appropriation committee and made an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill. This is as much as the World's Fair committee could do, and is an indorsement of the measure. If the emergency arises the Appropriations committee will report the bill as amended to the Sundry Civil or some other appropriation bill, but for the reasons given above its members think that the House should act first.

The bill as reported from the Pettigrew committee in its main features has few changes from the bill which is now on the House calendar. Instead of coining 10,000,000 half dollars the phraseology is changed so as to read $5,000,000 in half-dollar coins.

The Sunday amendment, however, is something radical. It provides that "the World's Columbian Exposition shall not be opened Sunday," thereby assuming the absolute authority of Congress over the fair. There was a lively discussion in committee on this point. There were six in favor of Sunday closing, and two against it, with several absentees, the majority of whom were known to favor shutting up the Exposition one day in the week. The members of the committee who voted in favor of Sunday closing were: Pettigrew, Cullom, Felton, Hawley, Colquitt and Kenna. Those against it were: Vest and Cameron.

Chairman Allison of the Appropriations committee has already been given notice that the fight will be made for Sunday closing when the Sundry Civil bill comes up with its provision for the current expenses of the Fair. Said Senator Allison this evening:

From what I see of the sentiment here in the Senate, I would advise the good people of Chicago to be satisfied if Congress goes no further than to direct that the Government exhibit be closed Sundays. That is the provision as it came from the House, but some Senators want to amend it so that the entire Exposition will be closed. I shall oppose any such amendment on the Sundry Civil bill, yet I am forced to recognize that there is a strong feeling to make the Sunday closing general.

NETTLETON ON THE COMMISSION.

Misleading Publication That the Commission Is Bankrupt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton, who represents the Treasury Department in its relations to the World's Columbian Exposition, having had his attention called to a dispatch announcing the bankruptcy of the World's Columbian Commission, stated that in his judgment the publication without the accompanying facts was misleading and calculated to do mischief. Congress has hitherto appropriated a definite sum of money to meet current expenses of the National Commission, these expenses being chiefly in connection with the holding of occasional meetings, the traveling expenses of the members of the commission, and a few salaries at their Chicago office. During the fiscal year just ended these expenses have exceeded the year's appropriation by a few thousand dollars and certain disbursements necessarily await the passage of the new appropriation bill now pending in Congress. The term "bankruptcy," he said, has no application to the case, and the condition of this special appropriation has nothing to do with the finance of the World's Columbian Exposition itself or with the progress of the work.

IOWA LADY MANAGERS' OFFICERS.

The Board Meets, Makes Appointments, and Asks for Money.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 30.—[Special.]—The Iowa Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair reassembled today with all members present excepting Mrs. Duncomb and Mrs. Hendricks and completed organization by the selection of Mrs. Deeming of Osage, Vice-President; Mrs. Rhoades of Mount Pleasant, Secretary, and Miss Hancock of Dubuque, Treasurer. President Miller appointed the following committees:

Auditing committee, Mrs. Whiting S. Clark of Des Moines, Mrs. Flora J. McAchran of Bloomfield, and Mrs. Ira F. Hendricks of Council Bluffs. Executive committee, Mrs. Ellen K. Cook of Davenport, Miss Jennie E. Rogers of Sioux City, and Mrs. J. F. Duncomb of Fort Dodge. Miss Mary B. Hancock read the following resolution, which was adopted:

"In consideration of the fact that in our judgment we deem it impossible to make a creditable exhibit of woman's work in our State at the Columbian Exhibition without a sum of money being set aside for the purpose and without this sum being obtained in advance of the work of securing the exhibit, we would respectfully recommend to the Columbian Commission of Iowa that they appropriate a sum of money sufficient for this work.

A reception was tendered to the ladies at the Masonic Library Building this evening between 8 and 10 by the ladies of the city.

World's Fair Custom House.

Plans for the World's Fair Custom House were yesterday submitted to Collector Clark. It will be on one of the top floors of the great freight house into which the railroads will run and where all goods for exhibition or sale will be first landed. The custom house headquarters will be large and commodious and sufficient to accommodate a much larger force than is now at work in the custom house down-town. Between 250 and 300 officials and clerks will be required to do the work of the office.

Bill for Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Mr. Kilgore of Texas today introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the World's Fair Commission so as to authorize the appointment of two Commissioners, with alternates, from the five tribes of civilized Indians, to have the same pay and powers as the other Commissioners.

Indian Widows.

Ten per cent of the population of India are widows.

TO SECURE VICTORY.

REPUBLICANS PLANNING FOR THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Chairman Campbell Reaches the City and Calls on the State Committeemen, but Declines to Be Interviewed — Action Taken at the Meeting Held at the Grand Pacific—The "Sweating System" Taken Up—Ex-Congressman Cannon Sure of Success—More Judges for Cook County.

William J. Campbell, the recently-elected Chairman of the National Republican committee, returned to this city this afternoon, and soon after had an interview with Chairman Clark of the State committee at his office in the Rookery Building. Mr. Campbell resolutely refused to be interviewed. He courteously but firmly declined to answer the questions of the newspaper men.

The fact is that Mr. Campbell has not yet formally accepted the Chairmanship of the National committee and will not until he has consulted his clients and some of the members of his family. That he will accept there is little doubt, but until he does so he evidently thinks that it would not be proper for him to talk as to the future, as to the purposes of the committee, or the circumstances of his election.

Mr. Campbell was accompanied on his journey from Washington by Henry C. Payne, National committeeman from Wisconsin, who is quite enthusiastic over the selection of his associate from Illinois. Ex-Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Danville was also of the party. All three dropped in on the State committee to pay their respects.

There was a full meeting of that committee, those in attendance being Edward H. Morris, T. N. Jamieson, James K. Monaghan, James H. Burke, James Pease, Chicago; Col. Dutton, proxy for William S. Frazier, Aurora; George S. Roper, Rockford; Prof. Bayliss, Sterling, proxy for Mr. Uttley; J. B. Wilson, Hickman; L. C. Edwards, Peoria; William H. Hamline, Macomb; A. P. Grout, Winchester; Lincoln Du Bois, Springfield; William F. Calgoun, Decatur; Houston Singleton, Decatur; James H. Clark, Mattoon; A. H. Jones, Robinson; D. M. Clark, Vandalia; J. B. Messick, East St. Louis; James S. Martin, Salem; Ed S. Mitchell, proxy for W. C. S. Rhea, Marion.

The principal business before the committee was the discussion of the report of the Executive committee, formulated, after a full day's discussion, Wednesday evening. It was taken up in executive session at the afternoon meeting and was adopted substantially as it came from the committee as follows:

The Committee's Report.

The Executive committee reports that it has secured headquarters for the ensuing year at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The work of the campaign depends largely on the individual efforts of the members of the committee, and to that end the following matters are urged upon the members as imperative:

That they urge upon the different county committees the immediate necessity of thorough and immediate organization. A thorough poll of the voters by townships should be completed by Aug. 1.

That each member of the committee furnish to the Secretary a list of all persons in his district who are capable and willing to make speeches during the campaign, and that they indicate those who they think could be used to advantage outside of their district. This is with a view of soliciting the hearty cooperation of the speakers with the committee during the campaign.

It has been thought expedient to divide the work of the Executive committee among four subcommittees—viz.: Finance, Organization, Speakers and Literature, and Naturalization. These committees are now in process of formation, and it is thought that the organization of these committees and the forces which they will bring into use throughout the State will result in the enlistment of a larger number of active workers in all sections of the State.

The Executive committee has had a conference with Mr. Campbell, member of the National committee, now Chairman of that body, with reference to securing speakers of national reputation, and he has promised his hearty cooperation and we are assured of a large number of eminent speakers.

In connection with this report it was stated that Gov. McKinley of Ohio would certainly address several meetings in the State. The following telegram was also read in reply to one sent to his brother, the Senator from Idaho, by Lincoln Dubois, a member of the committee from the Springfield district:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Lincoln Dubois, Grand Pacific Hotel: Senator Wolcott appreciates your compliment (invitation to speak at the club convention in Springfield in August), but will leave for Colorado immediately after adjournment, where he will be very busy. He is heartily for the ticket. Cleveland has no charms for Western Republicans. Our State will be safely Republican. FRED T. DUBOIS.

Subsequent to the adoption of the report of the Executive committee Chairman Messick of that body announced the following subcommittees:

Finance—E. G. Keith, J. H. Clark, W. S. Frazier.
Organization—A. P. Grout, Isaac Edwards, Huston Singleton, W. C. S. Rhea, James Pease.
Speakers and Literature—A. H. Jones, Lincoln Dubois, T. N. Jamieson.
Naturalization—James Pease, Isaac Edwards, T. N. Jamieson.

The "Sweating System" Condemned.

The Executive committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and it was agreed to unanimously:

WHEREAS, By reason of a system of labor of late development known as the "sweating system" the physical and moral condition of thousands of wage-workers of both sexes and all ages employed in making articles of male and female clothing, etc., is seriously threatened, thereby endangering their health and moral condition, depriving them of the ordinary comforts of fresh air and free labor, and the question of how best to abate its baneful influence having reached an acute stage requiring prompt and effective action on the part of the legislative power of the State, therefore it is

Resolved, by this committee, That it is the duty of every hold-over Republican Senator and of every Republican candidate for the Legislature to investigate this crying evil for himself, so as to be able and ready to assist in its reformation or eradication as may be necessary, either through a State labor bureau or by granting additional powers to cities to thoroughly and successfully solve this problem, and we pledge our individual and united influence and power to that end.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved by the Republican State Central committee of Illinois, That we congratulate the National committee and the Republican party of the Nation on the selection of the Hon. William J. Campbell, a distinguished citizen of Illinois, as Chairman of the National committee. His great ability, wise discretion, and wide experience afford the highest assurance of success in the national campaign, and we who know him best and appreciate him most gladly bear testimony to his splendid qualities as a Republican leader.

The committee discussed at considerable length the question of ways and means, and the members agreed to raise as large a fund as possible for campaign purposes in their own districts. Chairman Clark said that while there was no doubt that Illinois would go Republican this fall for the National and State ticket, it was necessary to use every effort to make success as pronounced as possible.

A speech was made by John F. Scanlan in relation to the importance of the tariff issue and to the necessity of presenting it fully to the people. J. Milton Turner, the editor of the *Capital*, an organ of the colored people, published at Springfield, pledged the support of the men of his race to the ticket. Gen. Pavey made a cheerful speech. Addresses were also made by Mr. George S. Willits and Henry L. Hertz. Maj. R. M. Woods of Joliet called attention to the necessity for concerted action on the part of the rural Republican journals, and expressed the hope that such action would be secured by the convention of editors soon to assemble at Springfield.

TO ELECT FOUR NEW JUDGES.

A Belief That the Governor Will Call an Election—Reasons Given for It.

There seems to be no doubt now that the Governor will call an election for four additional Superior Court Judges this fall, fixing the date for the same day as the general election in November. Under the Constitution and the law as pointed out in a letter from Judge Hawes, printed in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, there seems to be no doubt as to the duty of the Governor in the premises. The business of the courts is in arrears, and there are now four Judges from outlying counties holding courts in this city. It would be economy, it is claimed, to elect the additional Judges and to dispense with the services of the outside members of the judiciary.

It is pretty well settled that as soon as the new Criminal Court building is completed in the North Division three of the [illegible] will be assigned to criminal [illegible] will be plenty [illegible] of the [illegible] in the expenses of the jail while at the same time expediting justice. It is understood that the Democratic chiefs, acting on intimations from the managers of the Democratic newspapers, are not disposed to continue the policy of non-partisan nominations for the bench. That being the case the Republicans will have the naming of five Judges this fall—two of the four additional Judges, the successor of Judge Driggs, who has died, and the successors of Judges Hawes and Anthony, whose terms expire. The Democrats will have the naming of five Judges also—two of the new Judges, the successor of Judge Moran, resigned, and the successors of Judges Kettelle and Hutchinson, whose terms expire.

If Judge Kohlsaat is named as the successor of Judge Blodgett the nomination of a man to take his place in the Probate Court will doubtless be conceded to the Republicans, as the Democrats have the County Judge.

Sure of Victory.

Ex-Congressman Cannon said at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: "I have no doubt of Republican success this fall. The campaign will be made on the tariff issue almost wholly. The Democratic Committee on Platform tried to appropriate the declaration of the Minneapolis convention on the question and to modify it to suit the tastes and ideas of the party bosses, but the latter would not have it. They made a declaration for free trade by a decisive majority. The issue is thus joined and I have no doubt of the result." Mr. Cannon had an interview with the President at Washington, and says that he is confident of success. Henry B. Payne, the National committeeman from Wisconsin, said at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday in reply to the wild prediction of the Democrats that Cleveland could carry the Badger State, "Wisconsin is as safely Republican this year as Pennsylvania." Mr. Payne thinks that the Wisconsin Republicans will make ex-Senator John C. Spooner their candidate for Governor this fall.

May Run for Congress.

It is believed that Ald. Martin will not consent to be a candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District. If he positively declines there is good reason to believe that his colleague in the Council, Ald. D. W. Mills, will be the candidate. Ex-Senator Frank A. Riddle of the Eleventh Ward is also mentioned as a candidate. E. S. Conway of Oak Park, an active Republican, is mentioned much nowadays as a candidate on the Republican side in the Fourth District. Mr. Conway is Treasurer of the W. W. Kimball Piano company. Perry A. Hull announces himself a candidate for Senator from the Second District. Senator Charles H. Crawford is a candidate for reelection there, and will make a strong canvass. C. S. Dineen, a lawyer residing in the Thirtieth Ward, is also mentioned.

For a Ratification Meeting.

The Logan Republican League of the Thirtieth Ward will hold a grand ratification meeting at Music Hall, Englewood, Sixty-second street and Wentworth avenue, tomorrow (Saturday) evening, July 2. The following speakers will address the meeting: J. Frank Aldrich, George S. Willits, Charles G. Neeley, M. P. Brady, David Ward Wood, and E. W. Adkinson. The club members are requested to meet the speakers at Dunn's Hall, Fifty-first and State streets, at 7:30.

Meeting to Be Held Tonight.

There will be a mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward at Van Buren's Opera-House, Madison street and California avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Twelfth Ward Harrison and Reid Republican club.

BEACH BROS. OF PONTIAC FAIL.

Liabilities, $45,000; Nominal Assets, $40,000—Executions for Large Sums.

PONTIAC, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—Beach Bros., the largest dry goods establishment in this city, was closed on executions amounting to over $16,000 by Sheriff Coe last night. The liabilities will reach $45,000. The assets consist of goods valued at $40,000.

MADISON, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—A. White & Co., dealers in lumber and building materials, Southwest street, assigned today. Assets, $4,500. Liabilities unknown. James Stewart is assignee.

Street-Railway Laborers Riot.

TOLEDO, O., June 30.—[Special.]—Fearing that the Consolidated Street railway company would refuse to allow it to use its tracks on certain streets when the new road was built, the Toledo Street railway company today started to do part of the work of rebuilding. The Consolidated company sent its men to drive the others away. A riot followed. Several persons were hurt, but none seriously. Two hundred men were arrested, including the officials of the Toledo company. Manager Robinson, when released, obtained an injunction restraining the other company from interfering with his men. The work is being proceeded with tonight. The Consolidated company is controlled by Chicago capitalists.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Grain shippers had no difficulty in getting wheat from the elevator people, who had been holding it so long, and nearly 400,000 bushels were placed for lake shipment. Rates held at 2 cents for wheat to Buffalo, and the entire fleet was cleaned up at that figure. Charters—To Buffalo—Edwards, Charles Foster, Seneca, Toltec, Miztec, Lizzie Law, wheat; Tacoma, wheat and corn; Chemung, flaxseed. To Port Huron—G. J. Boyce, Levi Grant, oats; Isabella Boyce, corn. To Erie—Susan E. Beck, wheat.

CLEVELAND, O.—Several more boats were chartered today for ore from Ashland to Lake Erie ports at $1.15. Offerings of Escanaba and Marquette tonnage are light and the feeling is strong, with an upward tendency. Considerable coal tonnage was placed for the head of Lake Superior at 45 cents, but owners are holding for 50 cents. Charters—Coal—Christie, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 55 cents; Camden, Cleveland to Manitowoc, 60; Three Brothers, Buffalo to Manitowoc, 60; Everett, Minch, Rube Richards, Kent, Queen of West, May Richards, Cleveland to Duluth, 45. Ore—Lansing, Ashland to Lake Erie ports, $1.15.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights remain dull at former rates, both coal and vessels being scarce. Charters: Vail, Baltic, Chicago, 60 cents; Three Brothers, Manitowoc, 60 cents; Saginaw Valley, Hoboken, Racine, 65 cents; Tom Adams, Hiawatha, Superior, 35 cents; Paris, Duluth, 35 cents; Hoag, Rodgers, Saginaw, 40 cents. Canal freights dull and unchanged.

About the Lakes.

ASHLAND, WIS., June 30.—[Special.]—Ore shipments from Ashland for the week ending last night aggregated 63,367 tons. The Norrie mine was the largest individual shipper, sending out 16,161 tons. The total for the season is 664,447 tons.

CLEVELAND, O., June 30.—Wheeler of Bay City has closed a contract with the Mitchell Transportation company of Cleveland for a steel steamer, to be the duplicate of the Gilbert, recently launched at Wheeler's yard.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Arrived—Propeller Omaha Milwaukee, light. Propellers Alice M. Gill, Gill's Pier; Colin Campbell, Ludington; Berrien, Muskegon; H. B. Pereue, Glen Haven; Rand, Manistee; S. K. Martine, Menominee; Annie Laura, Good Harbor; schooners Peshtigo, Active, Peshtigo; Lumberman, White Fish Bay; Mary Collins, Muskegon; Mystic, Montague; Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber; propellers Viking, Alfred P. Wright, Buffalo; schooners Michigan, M. W. Page, Buffalo, coal; propellers Soo City, City of Chicago, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe; Seneca, Buffalo; Henry B. James, Ogdensburg; Virginia, Indiana, Milwaukee; H. W. Williams, South Haven; Pilgrim, Holland, Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; City of Ludington, Manistique; City of Racine, Muskegon; Chicago, Manitowoc; Peerless, Duluth, sundries; propeller Bocobel (towing), Peshtigo.

Cleared—Propellers Charles Rietz, Marinette; R. C. Wene, Rand, Manistee; Albert Soper, Susie Chipman, Colin Campbell, Ludington; schooners Kimball, Brunette, Escanaba; Lumberman, White Fish Bay; Richard Mott, Felicitous, Cheboygan; Norman, Green Bay; Moselle, Agnes L. Potter, Menominee; Ford River; Ford River; Conneaut, Ludington; S. T. Taylor, Masonville; John Mark, Marinette; Alert, Roque Bay, Peshtigo; Jennie Mullen, Pine Lake, light. Lackawanna, Buffalo; propellers Omaha, Juniata, Erie; John Rugee, A. Folsom, Boston, Fred Mercur, E. P. Wilbur, Syracuse, F. J. Jewett, schooner Charles Foster, Tioga, Buffalo; schooner Naiad, Sarnia, Granger, Midland, James G. Blaine, Port Huron, grain; propellers Pilgrim, Holland; H. W. Williams, South Haven; Virginia, Indiana, Milwaukee; Soo City, City of Chicago, Assifrage, Arundel, St. Joe; Chicago, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, WIS.—Arrived—Canisteo.

OSCODA, MICH.—Cleared—Maxwell, Chicago.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Arrived—J. W. Westcott.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Craig, Seaton. Cleared—Spencer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Cleared—Barnes, Toledo; Egan, Buffalo.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Juno, Missoula, Iron Age and consort, Holland.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared: Reid, Simmons, Chicago; Green, Jackson Park.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Coal: Elfinmere, Wadena, Iosco, Duluth; Hadley, West Superior.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Arrived—Ann Maria, J. T. Johnson. Cleared—Delos De Wolf, Chicago.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Arrived—Warner. Cleared—Manola, Northern King, Cleveland. Clear, calm.

WASHBURN, WIS.—Arrived: White & Friant, Sherwood, Neil. Cleared: Porter, Osceola, Parker, Palmer.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Cleared—Tuttle, Australasia, Minnesapolis, San Diego, B. W. Parker, Perkins, Madden, Sam Hall, Flint, Mason.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Hackett, Brown, Cleveland; Tecumseh, Cavalier, Cameron, Kingston. Up—Badger State, Down—Idaho.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Spaulding and consort, A. Muir, Johnson, Albatross, Seymour, Departed—Spaulding and consort, Johnson, Green [illegible]

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—John Orr, Thompson, D. W. [illegible]owers, P. Sawyer, C. J. [illegible] M. C. Neff, Price. Cleared—City of New York Thomas Smith Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Adirondac, Lackey, McGregor. Sailed—Marshall, Manistee; Boyce, Merrimac, Massachusetts, Gerlach, Escanaba; Moore, Neosho, Erie; Hope, Duluth, Clara.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Sibley, Cumberland, Alverson, Wallula, Servia, Moravia. Cleared—Northern Wave, Northern King, St. Lawrence, Majestic, Avery, Williams, Buffalo, Tiley, Merritt, Neelon, Kingston, Warner, Two Harbors.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Past Port Dalhousie—Thompson and barges, Fort William; Topeka, Denver, Milwaukee; Haze, Buffalo; F. H. Prince, Chicago. Wind south, light. Down—Past Port Colborne—Erie Belle, Hamilton; Mowatt, St Magnus. Wind northwest, fresh.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Howlett, Narragansett, Carrier, Root, Capron, Simpson, Allmendinger, Michelson, Borroughs, Dna, Bock, H. Rand, Ottawa, Buckley, Ross, Cooper, Wilson. Cleared—Markham, Porter, Luling, Milwaukee; Caledonia, Contest, Racine; Dunford, Concord, South Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Marine City, Aurora, Northern Queen, Ward, Olympia, Tuscarora. Cleared—Merchandise—Delaware, Hudson, Saranac, Chicago; India, Duluth. Coal—Aurora, Milwaukee; Whitney, Duluth; Brainard, Coyne, Green Bay; Allegheny, Ogden, Racine; Transfer, Marinette, Light—Craig, Superior.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Geneva, Robert Rhodes, Western Reserve, Penokee, Wolf, Stafford and consorts. Sailed—Gifford, Erie; Columbian, Toledo; Kent, Kate Winslow, Penokee, Ashtabula—Ionia, Berth Barnes, Chicago; Glidden, Wilson, Cofferberry, Galatea, Warmington, Flint, Buffalo. Wind north, light; clear.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Griffin, Flint, and Pere Marquette No. 5, George Adams. Cleared—Merchandise: Japan, Ford, Duluth; Empire State, Buffalo. Coal: Gratwick, H. S. Pickands, Alcona, Alta, Duluth, Light; Masaba, Two Harbors; Germanic Hutchinson, West Superior.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—B. F. Bruce, Toledo; R. P. Fitzgerald, Erie; Tom Adams, Buffalo; Corona, Vulcan, Escanaba; C. G. King, Lake Linden; L. J. Young, H. P. Baldwin, Bissell, Houghton; D. M. Wilson, Kossport; Manitowoc, Heron Bay; C. B. Lockwood, Duluth; Gawn, Erie. Arrived—Christie, Hale, Anderson. North wind.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Clarion, 9:30 last night; Superior and consort, 5:30 a. m.; Cayuga, 6; Arctic, 7:40; Castle, Saveland, 8:30; Saxon, Vail, Baltic, 10:20; Tice and consorts, 10:40; Owego, 11:15; Hayward, Peshtigo, noon; Buffalo, Matoa, 1 p. m.; Oregon and consort, 2; Joliet, 2:30; Clarion, 3:30; Wilhelm and consorts, 4:30; Marina, 5:30. Up—Hopkins, 3:30 a. m.; Davidson, 6:30; Schuette, 10; Albany, noon; Pabst, 1 p. m.; Ishpeming, 2; Scotia, Howe, 4:40; Pahlow and consort, 5; Hoyt and consorts, 5:20.

Down—Glidden and consorts, 7:15; Chicago, 8:40; Up—Argonaut, 7:15. Wind northwest, strong; clear.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Parnell, 10 last night; Mather and consort, 10:20; Plankinton, midnight; Fayette Brown, Sumner raft, 3:40; New York, Cambria, 4; Wasalickon, Richmond, 4:40; Yakima, 5:40; Choctaw, Nipigon, 6:30; Saginaw Valley, 8; Columbia, Foster, Danforth, 9:30; Corsica, 10:20; Chisholm, 1:30 p. m.; Milwaukee, John Mitchell, 2:40; Stimson, 3:30; Devereux, 5:30. Up—Samuel Mitchell, 10 last night; Forest City and consort, midnight; Kaliyuga and consort, 1:20 a. m.; William Hall, 3; Stafford and consort, 5:40; Republic, 9; Wawatam, Robert Packer, 9:30; Mary Groh, Italia, Andaste, 11:30; Mariska, Grecian, 12:20; Castalia, Skylark, 1; Ketchum, 1; Conemaugh, 2; Houghton, Williams, Sigel, Richards, 5; wind, north, light, at 6 p. m.

Down—Lansing, 6:30; Neshota, 7:40; Barnum, 8:20. Up—Cambria, 7; Sachem, 7:10; St. Louis consorts, 8; Commodore, Samoa, Vance, 9. Wind east, light at 9:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Colorado, 6:30 last night; Harper, 7; North Star, 8 a. m.; Prentice, Middlesex, Cahoon, 7; Grover, Negaunee, 9; City of Duluth, Niagara, Drake, 10; Nyanza, 11; Pueblo, Athabaska, noon; Sitka 107, 1 p. m.; Northern Light, Toledo, Oneonta, 2:10; Elphicke, 3; Nimick, 4; Weed, 5. Down—Sophia Minch, Everett, C. G. King, 11 last night; Forbes, Jeannette, midnight; Pope, City of London, 2; Uganda, 4; City of Berlin, 5; E. M. Peck, Roanoke, 6; Tempest and barges, Spademan, Albany, Ralston, 7; Mecosta, 9; Pontiac, 10:20; Hesper, 11; Hodge, 1 p. m.; Edward Smith, Angus Smith, Maria Martin, 3:30; Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 5; Sawyer, Tuxbury, Redfern, 6. Wind northwest, brisk; clear.

Up—Morley, Ewen, 7; Wheeler, Ashland, 8:30; Samuel Mitchell, 9. Down—Otego, Monticello, Montmorency, 8; Sauber, 10.

LIME KILNS CROSSING—Down—Rochester, 10:30 last night; William Smith, 12:30 a. m.; Mont Blanc, 1; Helena, 5; Empire State, 6:50; Briton, 7:20; Spinner and consort, 7:30; Keystone and consort, 8; Sheriffs, O'Neil, Plankinton, 9:50

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID HOME

AT A SACRIFICE.

We are offering one of the best homes in the center of Kenwood, convenient to both the Illinois Central and cable cars, at a bargain. House is modern, three stories and cellar, brick, has fifteen rooms, elegant interior decorations, large stable, lot 75x200. Cost of house to build $35,000. Land worth $15,000. Price $40,000.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
AN ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT,
EVANS-AV., COR. 47TH-ST.
128.32x120 TO ALLEY.
Owner needs money and will sell cheap; street-cars now being put in on 47th-st.; station of "L" road will be within easy walking distance; but one block from Cottage Grove-av. cable-cars; new 4-story building on opposite corner; ALL RENTED. Other corners also being improved. This property should increase at least 50 per cent on the price asked in 1 year's time.
TURNER & BOND.
Exclusive Agents, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., NEAR 62D-ST., 50 ft., $87.
LEXINGTON-AV., near 62d-st., s. l., 75 ft., $87.
WHARTON-AV., near 65th-st., 50 ft., $67.50.
INGLESIDE-AV., near Midway Plaisance, e. f., 98 ft., $105.
ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN,
115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—177X171 FT., N. E. COR. Indiana-av. and 61st-st., on 61st-st. car line, only one block from elevated R. R. station, and within walking distance of World's Fair; convenient to 100 trains arriving every day in Englewood; fine lot for World's Fair hotel. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OAKWOOD-BLVD., 2-House, near Vincennes-av.; 2-story wood, high basement brick and stone; 10 rooms and bath; s. f.; two-story barn in rear; lot 20x180; only $7,700.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO.,
3841 State-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON L ROAD.
Corner Calumet-av., north of 51st, at only $100 per foot.
Corner of Prairie-av., including some inside at $85 per ft. Call or address, J. W. DOOLEY & CO., 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR CALIFORNIA-av., two-story brick, stone trimmings, 8 rooms, laundry, etc.; barn; lot 20x125; $6,000.
WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES
AT $15,000 EACH.
NOS. 4618 AND 4621 LAKE-AV.
Beautiful 11-room stone fronts; open for inspection; for price and terms see
B. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST., 2-story frame, 11 rooms, detached; barn for five horses and four buggies; lot 25x161; $5,000.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL HOME, NO. 4618 Lake-av., near Kenwood Station, 14-room brick and slate, steam heat, etc.; immediate possession; $22,500. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-FIFTH-ST., JUST EAST OF Champlain-av., one-story frame cottage, 6 rooms, barn, lot 25x130; $3,250.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. 50 FEET, WEST front, near 63d-st., $80 for this week.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 44TH, TWO-story frame flats; lot 33x161; $6,000. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. NEAR 48TH. FRAME cottage, 8 rooms; lot 25x161; $4,000.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL HOME, NO. 4618 Lake-av., near Kenwood Station, 14-room brick and slate, steam heat, etc.; immediate possession; $22,500. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 43D-ST., TWO-story frame, 8 rooms, lot 26x161; $6,500.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OPENING SALE OF LOTS IN A
MODERN SUBDIVISION.
50x150—Sheridan Park—50x167—50x235
With all improvements, gas, sewer, and water mains, concrete walks, macadamized streets, etc., from
$25 per foot up.
Very.....Easy.....Terms.
Take North Clark-st. cars to city limits Sunday next, or call for free tickets and plat for daily or Sunday visit via C. & N. W. R. R.; 29 minutes' ride.
M. W. LILLIG, A. W. SANDMEYER,
573 S. Halsted-st. 700, 167 Dearborn-st.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE addition at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
An building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closets, furnace; $2,600; $200 down, $15 monthly.
48 feet on Orchard-st., east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR.,
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses; choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list.
B. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern conveniences, from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards.
BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good house and lot very cheap if taken soon.
C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—

I have 353 feet frontage on 63d-st. and 225 feet frontage on Englewood-av., in Chicago Lawn, one block from main depot, which I will divide to suit purchaser, and give a positive bargain to any one buying all or a large part of it. Full commission to brokers.
PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE EVANSTON HOME SITES:
Maple-av., e. front, per foot.....$40
Oakenwald-av., e. front, per foot.....50
Lincoln-st., cor. Lyndhurst-av., 20 lots.....15
West Railroad-av., near depot, 100x200.....12
Harrison-st., near Prairie-av., 100 feet.....20
Notes, 6 per cent. Abstract $250.
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT tremendous sacrifice, 600 feet of elegant residence property, fronting boulevard; street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 86 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A WELL FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, large shaded grounds, 20 miles from city. K D 70, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—E. ½ BLOCK 4, GILLETT'S SUB.; SEC. 2, 38, 13, near 44th-st. and Crawford-av.; $1,500 per acre. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—37-ACRE FARM IN TOWN NEAR DEpot on C. & W. I. R. R., about 45 miles west of Chicago; a bargain; only $3,500. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN whose capital is invested wants to buy on payments a modern detached house with stable not exceeding $20,000; location must be unexceptionable; on South or North Side; will make liberal arrangements with any one who can build; principals or direct representations only need answer, giving street and number. Address Z 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER, FOR CUSTOMER, A business house, value about $150,000, on State or Wabash north of Congress.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
Room 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT; WE WILL build to suit you on monthly payments; contracts solid. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st. Suite 515.

WANTED—TO BUY $5,000 MODERN RESIdence building in vicinity of Madison and Western-avs.; must be a bargain; will pay cash. A. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT 20 ACRES FRONTING ON Grand-av. at $100 an acre; give full particulars. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—PURCHASER FOR 50 FEET OR LESS Ridge-av., near 71st-st. and World's Fair depot; cheap. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

[illegible] DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME; MOD-[illegible] minutes on the Burlington"; want [illegible] $3,000. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

[illegible]—WEST MADISON-ST. CORNER, 135 [illegible]74, with good buildings, $135,000; will [illegible],000 in other property in part payment.
E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

[illegible]NGE—10 TO 300 SUBURBAN LOTS, [illegible] to $400; each slightly incumbered, [illegible]od, improved farms; will assume. Ad-[illegible] other property part; balance easy.
E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

[illegible]NGE—80-ACRE FARM, WELL IM-[illegible] clear, for city property will assume [illegible]brance; value of farm $16,000.
E. W. WARE, Unity Bldg.

[illegible]NGE—HANDSOME 4-STORY BUSINESS [illegible]100 feet front, first-class, $70,000; will [illegible] other property part; balance easy.
E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

[illegible]NGE—HAVE CLEAR CITY LOTS OR [illegible]unds to exchange for equities in store or [illegible]Fr. F. D. YOAKUM, 119 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]NGE—IMPROVED WEST SIDE PROP-[illegible]or vacant; ripe for improving. Chicago [illegible] Bldg. Co., Room 515, 19 Quincy-st.

[illegible]—TWO CENTRAL CORNERS (99 [illegible]leased), $400,000; will entertain $100,000 in other property in part payment.
E. C. WARE, Unity Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINEST BUSINESS BLOCK IN Minneapolis; rent and equity, $65,000; wants a residence in Chicago or good suburb and income property. B. A. ULRICH & SONS,
88-90 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—200 FEET IN MORGAN PARK. Will take farm property in this State or Wisconsin. Address E 5, Tribune office.

HAVE A CHOICE SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARM, 320 acres, nice improvements; want Chicago or Illinois. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV., COMFORTABLE BRICK AND stone residence in choice part of the street, 25 ft.; will exchange for flat building. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 106 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS FOR SAFETY Bicycles. Address Z 162, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN JOLIET FOR choice Chicago improved corners, etc. Z 111, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block. 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1315 Chamber of Commerce.

KERR & BARR MAKE REAL ESTATE LOANS, building loans. 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14. 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Tel., Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest.
S. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms. S. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT; ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 172 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS ON improved city and suburban property at lowest market rates. LOUDELL, FARWELL & CO., CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Manager Mortgage Loan Department, Owings Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate.
GUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—LOAN FROM PRIVATE PARTY BY A large manufacturing company of $15,000 for 1, 2, or 3 years; will pay 8 per cent, secured by real estate and other iron-clad securities. Address BRADFORD BROS., 266 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE Park improved worth $39,000. Address P 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 AT 7 PER CENT ON IMproved property heart of Joliet. Z 3, Tribune.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved city real estate.
CORLISS & CHILDS, Room 500, 100 Washington.

$20,000—TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent; without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
85 La Salle-st., (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very lowest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
183 MONROE-ST.
Before dealing elsewhere

ADVANCES—LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payments. Call and see us. Room 308, Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMMALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage at discount. Address P 176, Tribune office.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 60 Dearborn, R. 28.

CAPITAL TO INVESTIGATE FIRST-CLASS silver lead mining property, fully equipped for mining on a large scale; shaft sunk 600 feet; is the center of the paying mines in the district, adjoins the Ontario Mines, Park City, Utah, which has paid $12,875,000 in dividends and good for millions more. Address WILLIS G. JACKSON,
or call on M. B. EVANS,
59 Dearborn-st., Room 403.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

STOCKS FOR SALE—IN MINING, MANUFACturing, mercantile, building, and street railroad companies; small or large lots. Write
FRANK G. GARDE, 202, 167 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INVEST should call, telephone, or write; will get you from 7 per cent upwards on any amounts.
FRANK G. GARDE, 202, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 604 Ashland Block.

$500 TO $12,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT; MONEY on hand; privileges of prepayment granted. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50 x 100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand course, 3½ months. Advanced dictation class, all summer. $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Best, quickest and most popular system; no failures; a full shorthand and typewriting course, unlimited time, or until you have a position, $40; dictation and typewriting classes, 5 hours daily, $2 per week; positions free. MRS. J. SOPER, Principal, 509 and 510 Ashland Block.

ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC READING AND PHYSical culture. Mae R. Perkins, 5535 Sherman-st.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION (PITMAN'S SYStem) by experienced teacher. Twelve lessons for $5, or system thoroughly taught for $15. Address Z 138, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, ETC., DAY AND Evening. Nissen's Business College, 467 Milwaukee-av.

TEACHER OR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT—For summer vacation. Call between 2 and 3 p. m. W. H. SMITH & CO., 228 and 230 Fifth-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR STORAGE TANKS AND standpipe for World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., July 1st, 1892.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of July, 1892, for the necessary labor and material required to complete the storage plants and standpipe for fuel oil plant for the World's Columbian Exposition according to plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction,
World's Columbian Exposition,
Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ADVERTISER IN starting a health resort; artesian mineral springs; cures diseases which best physicians have failed. WM. BLASING, Manhattan, Kas.

PARTNER WANTED—IN IRON MANUFACTURing business with $10,000 or more; rare opportunity. Apply in first instance to D. H. TOLMAN at Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, 126 Washington-st.

PARTNER—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED FRUIT business with $5,000. Address Z 188, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE ONE-THIRD INterest in large paying varnish manufacturing business; this is a gilt-edge investment; we own our own works of the latest improvements; all brick buildings, and trade established; amount required $25,000, with salary attached. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LAT best designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF beautiful 10-room flat; will rent furnished if not sold; rink upper bell. 3402 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNISHED 6-ROOM first flat. Call 629 Larrabee-st., near Center.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—A JEWELER'S SAFE; STATE SIZE and price. Address Z 123, Tribune office.

DESKS—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE, INCLUDING roll-top desk. Room 1324 Manhattan Bldg.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 19th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant.
LEONARD HODGES,
151 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8-room and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st. 3804 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stable; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 3627 CALUMET-AV., 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. M. PETRIE,
163 Wasington-st.

FOR RENT — MODERN 10-ROOM BROWN-stone residence, 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front), elegantly furnished. Apply on premises from 2 to 6 p. m. Rent $1,600.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT BROWN STONE front houses on one of the best South Side avenues; 13 rooms each. Address REID & FERGUSON, 309 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—3010-12-14 CALUMET-AV.—ELEgant new stone-front residences; every modern improvement; open for inspection. 3061 Calumet-av.

FOR RENT—VERY NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, with barn, for small family, cheap. Inquire JOSEPH, 3406 Forest-av. 3420 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—2978 INDIANA-AV.—BRICK CORner, 13 rooms, in good condition, cheap until May 1; with or without furniture.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., 3-story and basement brick house, with good barn. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—22 E. 16TH-ST.—4-STORY BRICK; elegant; 14 rooms; newly papered and painted.

FOR RENT—43 E. 16TH-ST.—3-STORY BRICK residence; 13 rooms; newly papered and painted.

North Side.

TO RENT — 414 CHICAGO-AV.—A 11-ROOM house; all conveniences; newly papered and painted; very desirable.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LINcoln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

Lake.

TO RENT—STRANGERS LOOK AT THAT fine nine-room house, 6832 Yale-st., gas, bath, furnace, fine order, only $35. OWNER, 355 Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN MADIson Park; keys at the lodge, Madison-av. entrance.
A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, BEAUTIFUL house and barn; large lot, high and dry. H. WHIPPLE, 81 Clark-st., R. 21.

Summer Resorts.

MACKINAC ISLAND—FOR FURNISHED COTtages apply to
F. S. HANSON,
145 and 147 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW Arlington apartment house to-day. Grand third and 41st-st.cars. H. T. ROAD. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and marble entrances; only $30 and up. Call at once and save money.
GEORGE A. WANNELL,
149 La Salle-st., Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., TWO blocks from elevated road station, elegant modern 6 room flats, with bath and all conveniences; cheap.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE—4-room modern flat; must sell at once; a bargain if taken at once. Call on premises, 1612 Wabash-av., flat 3.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. CALUMET AND 37TH-ST., 7-room flats, supplied and heated with hot water; also cor. flat; furnace; $32.50. W. D. BISHOPP.

TO RENT—2827 S. PARK-AV., NICELY FURnished flat of four rooms, bath; modern improvements; a very rare chance.

TO RENT — OR FOR SALE, CASH OR TIME; elegantly furnished flat, Drexel-blvd. Address Z 161, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF NICELY FURNISHED flat to single gentleman, in exchange for board of owner. 311 35th-st., Flat 2, Corner Indiana.

TO RENT—3229 FOREST-AV.—1ST FLAT, NICEly furnished large front parlors and kitchen; all conveniences for light housekeeping; reasonable.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT. 1415 MICHIGAN-AV.—A Millinery, tailoring, light business; good location.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NO. 22, in "Allen," 143 Oakwood-blvd.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," AT 143 OAKwood-blvd., overlooking Drexel-blvd.

West Side.

TO RENT—
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph.....$18.50
4-room flat, 276 W. Randolph.....16.50
3-room flat, 19 South Morgan.....15.00
E. MAYNARD, Room 310, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—513 W. CONGRESS-ST., 2D floor in 3-story stone-front, 8 rooms; keys 1st floor 515 W. Congress. HEFFRON & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant, new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT—1,209 W. Adams, corner Green-st.; rent moderate. Room 205, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Ladin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST. 7-ROOM LOWer flat; furnace; $35 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 426-430 SUPERIOR-st. The east ground flat, 10-foot flat. The finest apartment in the city overlooking the lake; seven large rooms besides store, coal, and laundry rooms; steam heated; no other building between this and lake; beautiful view; refreshing air; every convenience supplied. Inquire at janitor at building, or
F. SHAY & CO., 284-286 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND Dearborn-avs., new 5, 6, and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats; no steam heat. H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—TWO MODERN 6-ROOM FLATS, $25 and $30, near Sedgwick and Lincoln Park. Apply at Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV., SEVEN-ROOM apartment; heat; desirable in every respect; $50.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FLATS, AND houses. No charge for services.
C. K. GREENE & CO., 6 E. Madison-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—$37.50; FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN; 7 rooms; elite neighborhood, near Drexel-blvd., Illinois Central and cable trains; janitor service; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; gas range and log, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance, shades, screens, etc.; everything modern. To investigate will convince you. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 51ST-ST., NEAR I. road station and Washington Park, $25; fine 16 rooms all conveniences, gas fixtures, for boarding, $40. STANDISH & SCHOLL, 167 Dearborn-st. or 5136 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE Rosalie Building, cor. 57th-st. and Rosalie-court; janitor will show. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOMED STONE FRONT MODern flats; range, furnaces. Cor. Monroe and 54th-st., $30 month. Inquire on premises.

Lake.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM BOULEVARD flats; Englewood; fuel gas; bath; granite structure; near cars; $25 and $30.
D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARGYLE BUILDING, FLAT 19—Handsome newly-furnished apartments, single and en suite. T. E. Jackson-st., opp. Leland Hotel.

TO RENT—ROOMS—$15 PER MONTH AND UPwards at Hotel Thompson; newly furnished; opposite Thompson restaurant.

TO RENT—2436 PRAIRIE-AV.—LOOK AT THESE magnificent rooms; entirely new.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, S. W. CORNER State and Adams. Entrance 84 Adams, Room 2.

TO RENT—322 MICHIGAN-AV.; ELEGANTLY furnished front rooms; also parlor of three rooms.

TO RENT—NICE SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM, $8 per month to a gentleman, 2523 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV., WALKING DIStance; large front and other rooms. Board.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN" APARTMENT Building, 143 Oakwood, overlooking Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; board if desired. 1903 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED SOUTH front room, with modern conveniences; also large south front parlor, suitable for two; running water; walking distance. 293 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT — LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED rooms, gas bath, elevator; $3 per week; ladies' and gents' bath in connection. Grand Palace Hotel, 101 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 289 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT AND NEWLY FURnished rooms, 248 E. Erie-st. Flat 3, 3d floor.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; SINgle gent. 516 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—244 E. INDIANA, NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, FURNISHED ROOMS; front and back parlor. 18 Ogden-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A VERY SELECT LIST OF ROOMS and boarding places free; best locations. Call Room 636, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personal y. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PRIVATE parlor and bedroom to gentleman, Z 126, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 feet; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 397 DEARBORN-ST., 35X70 feet; 30-ft. frontage; easy rent. HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, WITH LOFT AND BASEment, 65 and 67 Market-st. bet. Randolph and Washington. Apply at 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

North Side.

FOR RENT—287 KINZIE-ST.—STORE, BASEment, and 7-room flat, suitable for saloon.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—GOOD CORNER STORE; GOOD for any business. 1129 Lincoln-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES, 207 AND 211½ W. Adams-st. Good location. Long lease. Cheap rent. 112 Clark-st., Room 306.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE SPACE, WITH OR without desk-room. 780, 334 Dearborn, Caxton Bldg.

TO RENT — OFFICE 210 CHAMBER OF COMmerce building; electric lights, vault, janitor service; reasonable rent.

TO RENT—CHOICE DESK ROOM WITH DESK, telephone, etc.; main floor; $10 per month.
M. D. BIGGS & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—ALL CONVENIENCES; telephone and one office; cheap. Call 1118 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE COOL office; ground floor. Room 8, 110 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—PART OF FRONT OFFICE OR DESKroom; phone, etc. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 711.

TO RENT—DESK AND ROOM IN COMPLETELY furnished office. 115 Dearborn, Room 44.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFT 50X50, 102 E. MADISON-ST. Inquire J. A. McATH, on premises.

Barns.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK BARN, 1274 Congress-st., 88. Frame barn, 236 S. Sangamon-st., $10. Tel. 4047. DAWSON BROS., 205 N. Halsted-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, wharf or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON-st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevators; stores on first floor; 40x100; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING, 14, 140-16 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 4 floors, room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevator; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SEPARATE OR TOGETHER, 3 elegant floors, fit for any line of business, size 125x40; elevator, heat, and power if wanted. Apply on premises, 153-155 S. Jefferson-st., near Jackson.
M. KEATING.

TO

PAGE 12

PAGE 6

REORGANIZED AT LAST

STICKNEY'S ROAD IS NOW THE CHICAGO AND GREAT WESTERN.

Possession Was Formally Taken by the New Corporation Yesterday—All the Old Officials Were Reappointed to Their Places—Official Notices Issued by President Egan—Railway Construction That Was Completed During the Last Six Months—Colorado-Utah Freight Rates Reduced.

The directors of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company have ratified Chairman Stickney's reorganization scheme and the road will henceforth be known as the Chicago Great Western railway company, which latter corporation assumed control yesterday. As has already been reported $90,000,000 new bonds and stock will be issued and the old bonds and stock will be refunded. The property will be greatly improved and important extensions made.

The following notice, announcing the change, was issued yesterday by President John M. Egan:

Notice is hereby given that the Chicago Great Western railway company has this day taken possession of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway and appurtenances as lessee, and will hereafter operate the same. The officers, of the Chicago Great Western railway are as follows: John M. Egan, President and General Manager; W. B. Bend, Treasurer; M. C. Healion, Auditor; Robert C. Wight, Secretary; Lusk, Bunn & Hadley, General Solicitors. The headquarters will be at St. Paul, Minn.

Heads of departments, agents, and employés of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company will consider their engagement with that company terminated, but are hereby continued in their respective positions as the representatives and employés of the Chicago Great Western railway company. All time cards, rules, and regulations of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company have been adopted by this company.

The outstanding accounts and unfinished business of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company will be adjusted by this company.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION THIS YEAR.

The New Mileage Thus Far Constructed Is Exceedingly Small.

The last six months have been unfavorable for railway construction, owing to the excessive rains. Last year showed the smallest aggregate of track laying—4,200 miles—that has been reported in this country since 1885, and there has been no reason to expect any great change this year. From returns received by the *Railway Age* and *Northwestern Railroader* it appears that during the six months from Jan. 1, 1892, to July 1, there have been laid in the United States 1,366 miles of new main track on 115 lines, in thirty-five States and Territories.

The work of construction has been widely distributed. The portions of the country in which no track appears to have thus far been laid this year are Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Virginia, Mississippi, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona—thirteen States and Territories. But in all these some new enterprises are on foot.

In respect to mileage laid during the six months New York comes first, with 162.5 miles, while Montana is second with 127.3 miles. The States showing the next largest mileage in their order are West Virginia, Michigan, Idaho, Florida, Indian Territory, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington. In respect to number of lines Pennsylvania leads, showing track laid on no less than twelve short extensions. In Michigan track has been laid on ten new lines, Ohio has extended eight lines, while in Texas six lines have been extended.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Second annual Encampment Liberal Spiritual Association, Liberal, Mo., Aug. 20 to Sept. 19, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual meeting Southern Illinois Teachers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 23 to 25, fare one-third from points in Illinois south of Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago to Clinton, Ia.; annual convention Grand Legion Select Knights of America, Dixon, Ill., Aug. 25 to 26, fare one-third from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; second annual Sängerfest Central Illinois Sängerbund, Joliet, Ill., one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois on and south of the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago to Clinton, Ia.; Free Methodist camp meeting, Woodstock, Ill., Aug. 24 to 31, fare and one-third from points on the Chicago and Northwestern railway in Illinois.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: National Association of Letter-Carriers, third annual convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 23 to 25, from Central Traffic and Chicago and Ohio River Association territory; Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 15 and 16, from all association points.

Vice-Chairman Donald announces that for the occasion of the Grand Lodge session of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16 to 20, excursion rates may be sold from all Central Traffic Association points in Pennsylvania at rate of one first-class fare for the round trip, on card order plan.

Chicago and Great Western Officers.

St. Paul, Minn., June 30.—[Special.]—The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad company will cease to be, except in name, at midnight tonight, being merged into the Chicago and Great Western. There is to be no immediate change in affairs. A meeting of the stockholders of the new company for the election of directors was held here today. A meeting of the directors of the Kansas City was first held, at which Mr. Egan resigned as President and Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul was elected President. A meeting of the directors of the Chicago and Great Western railway company was then held and the following were elected as officers: S. C. Stickney, Chairman; John M. Egan, President and General Manager; W. B. Bend, Treasurer; R. C. Wight, Secretary; M. C. Healion, Auditor. A. B. Stickney remains Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City.

Colorado Freight Rates Reduced.

The Rock Island and Burlington, having issued tariffs making new rates on freight to Utah and Colorado points, to become effective July 22, in accordance with the notice filed with the Advisory Board at its last meeting, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has decided to make correspondingly low rates. The new rates from Chicago and common points to Colorado points will be as follows: First-class, $2; second, $1.55; third, $1.22; fourth, 95 cents; fifth, 75; class A, 85; class B, 70; class C, 60; class D, 52½; class E, 46; emigrant movables, C. L., 40. It is the intention of the Santa Fé to retaliate by making a 50 per cent reduction in the rates between Chicago and Missouri River points.

For the Baltimore and Ohio Connection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30.—[Special.]—There were filed with the Secretary of State today the articles of incorporation of the Baltimore and Ohio Connection railroad company, which proposes to construct a railroad from a point at or near Beverly Hills, Cook County, extending in a northwesterly direction to a junction with the Chicago Central railway in Chicago. The capital stock is $200,000, and the incorporators and first Board of Directors are Robert B. Campbell, Granville A. Richardson, Leonard S. Allen, Alfred P. Bigelow, and William J. Kenney, all of Chicago.

Railway Notes.

W. F. Bellairs has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern railroad at Beatrice, Neb., vice C. H. Obear, resigned.

W. M. Brewster has been appointed Agent of the Union line (Pennsylvania roads), at St. Joseph, Mo. Charles H. Little has been appointed Agent of those lines at Quincy, Ill.

It was learned yesterday that the "Soo" line had made an additional cut of 10 cents per 100 pounds on compressed wool from St. Paul to Boston. Chairman Midgley has authorized the Western Freight Association roads to make a corresponding reduction.

The Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson was sold yesterday under foreclosure for $2,500,000. It will now be turned over to the control of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, in accordance with the plan heretofore published.

Will Summer at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 30.—Mrs. Emmons Blaine will spend the summer here, and will come soon as a cottage is found which meets her requirements.

$1,600,000

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT

GOLD BONDS

ISSUED BY THE

CASS AVENUE AND FAIR GROUNDS RAILROAD COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

AND FURTHER SECURED

By a deposit with the Northern Trust Company, Trustee, of 10,000 shares of the capital stock, being a controlling interest in the stock of the

ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,

Dated July 1, 1892. Due July 1, 1912. Denomination $1,000.

Redeemable at 102 on the first day of July of any year, and can only be called at this specified time upon publication by the Trustee of notice to that effect for thirty days.

INTEREST PAYABLE THE FIRST OF JANUARY AND JULY AT

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, CHICAGO.

Subscriptions to the above bonds will be received by the undersigned up to and including July 1st,

AT 96½.

We reserve the right to advance the price without notice. Prospectus and further information on application.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. FOREMAN BROS.
A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO. N. W. HARRIS & CO.

INVEST YOUR JULY DIVIDENDS IN HIGH GRADE BONDS.

We have just issued our July circular, describing

$1,727,000

Of new and attractive issues of bonds. Write for it.

From this list we mention the following, which we offer subject to sale:

CITY BONDS.

$300,000 Cleveland, School.....4½s
270,000 Milwaukee 10½ year.....5s
450,000 Omaha, 20-year.....5s
100,000 Buffalo, N. Y., 20-year...3½s
75,000 Ashland, Wis., Gold.....5s
27,000 Denison, Texas, School.....5s
24,000 Roanoke, Va., School.....6s
26,000 Waxahachie, Tex., 10-40 yr 6s
14,000 Danville, Ill., Park.....5s
100,000 Albany, Ga., Water & Sewer 6s
50,000 Bozeman, Mont., School.....6s
10,000 Cedar Falls, Ia., School.....5s
15,000 Beatrice, Neb., Water.....5s
15,000 Yankton, S. Dak., School...5s

COUNTY BONDS.

$13,000 Jasper Co., Ill., retunding 5s
15,000 Shelby Co., Mo., courthouse 6s
17,000 Gallatin Co., Mont.....6s
15,000 Muskingum Co., Ohio.....5s
36,000 Terrell Co., Ga., courthouse 6s
30,000 Bernalillo Co., N. M., bridge 6s
(Albuquerque, county seat.)

Chicago and other maturing coupons taken in payment for bonds purchased.

Full Particulars on Application. Personal Interviews Solicited.

N. W. Harris & Co.,

BANKERS,

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
New York. Boston.

Money to Loan--Lowest Rates.

BUILDING LOANS.
MORTGAGES FOR INVESTORS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US.

C. B. RICHARD & CO.,

62 CLARK-ST. (Sherman House).

Interest on the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

Interest on Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

FOR SALE.

$75,000 1st Mortgage 6% Semi-annual Water Company Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. For particulars and price address REID & FERGUSON, 309 Tacoma Bldg.

Office of The Enterprise Mining Co.,
33 Wall-st., New York, June 28, 1892.

The regular monthly dividend of $50.000, being 2 per cent or 10 cents per share, has been declared by the Directors of The Enterprise Mining Co., payable July 5. Transfer books will close July 1 and reopen July 6. GEORGE CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Chicago Street railroad Company held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2½% on the capital stock was declared payable on and after July 15th, 1892, to stockholders of record July 8th 1892.

June 30, 1892. W. D. MEEKER, Secretary.

Youthful Gamblers Are Arrested.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 30.—[Special.]—For some time the Chief of Police of this city with assistants has been hunting for a gambling den known to exist here to which boys of 10 years and upwards were admitted. At 3 p. m. the supposed gambling headquarters was raided and thirteen arrests were made. The participants were all under 21 years of age and had snug and costly quarters in the second story of a large brick barn. Among the number was a son of a preacher. All but three gave bond and were released from jail.

Held the Grand Jury Was Illegal.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 30.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today Judge Goodland of Appleton, sitting for Judge Parish, decided that the grand jury of February was illegally drawn, and consequently all indictments returned are void. This was the jury that indicted County Supervisors Fuzenberg, Cunningham, and Fennelly, whose recent trial resulted in acquittal.

From an Orchid.

Vanilla flavoring is obtained from the fruit of an orchid.

have money on hand to pay all interest and dividends and surplus besides. Mr. Benedict characterizes the suit as a blackmailing scheme, pure and simple, and declares no suit which the bears can bring up can stand.

Money on call easy at 1¼ to 2 per cent. Last loan, 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 487¼ for 60-day bills and 488¼ for demand. Total sales of stocks today were 118,493 shares, including Atchison, 2,065; Chicago Gas, 24,555; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 600; Louisville and Nashville, 315; Missouri Pacific, 1,625; Reading, 12,100; St. Paul, 11,200.

Railroad bonds were dull and as usual of late displayed no pronounced temper, though the active issues followed stocks and especially during the forenoon showed a heavy tone. Richmond and West Point issues developed some strength later in the day, however. The total transactions were only $865,000.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been dull but firm.

Silver in London 40¾d, and here 87¼c.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'e 30.	Closing J'e 29.
Atchison	2,075	36	35¾	36	36
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾
Amer. Sugar	8,875	98¾	97¾	97¾	99
Alton & T. H.	100	33	33	33	
B. R. & P.	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
B. & O.	1,360	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
C. B. & Q.	5,400	101¾	100¾	101	101¾
Canada So.	300	59¾	59	59½	59¾
Ches. & Ohio	5,400	24¾	23¼	24¾	23¾
Do 1st pfd.	105	63	63	62	61¾
Do 2d pfd.	1,100	43	42¾	43	
Colo. Coal	2,010	36	35	35¾	36
C. C. C. & St. L.	399	67¾	67¼	67¾	67
Chicago Gas	24,535	81¾	79¾	79¾	81¾
Chicago Junc.	300	100	100	100	
Citizens' Gas	200	114	114	114	
D. L. & W.	6,100	157¾	156¾	156¾	158¼
Den. & Rio G. pfd.	249	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Dist. & C. F. Co.	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
D. S. S. & O.	333	11	10¾	11	10¾
Erie	2,815	27	26¾	26¾	27
E. Tenn. 1st pfd.	100	10	10	10	
Gt. Nor. pfd.	717	136¼	135	136¾	
Great Nor. pfd.		136¾	135	136¾	
Hocking Valley	925	37	36¾	36¾	37
Lacleede	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
Lake Shore	475	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Louis. & Nash.	2,317	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¼
Lead Trust	500	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd.	479	91	91	91	91
Linseed	75	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Mo. Pac.	1,625	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¾
Mich. Cent.	110	108½	108½	108½	
Manhattan	1,600	130	129¾	130	
Northwest	355	119¾	116¾	116¾	117
Do pfd	24	144	144	144	
New England	1,420	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Northern Pacific	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd.	1,410	56¾	56¼	56¾	56½
N. Y. Cent.	800	112¾	112	112¾	113¾
N. Y. Sus. & W.	100	14	14	14	
Do pfd.	400	64¼	64	64	
North Amn. Co.	210	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
Natl. Cordage	8,790	118	116	118	117¾
Do pfd.	214	113¾	112¾	112¾	115
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	16	16	16	
Ont. & West.	75	73	73	73	71¾
Ont. & West.	110	19	19	19	19¾
Peo. D. & E.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
R., W. & O.	100	114¾	114¾	114¾	113
Reading	12,300	60¾	59¾	60	60¾
Rich. Terminal	2,600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd.	506	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Rock Island	2,000	81	80¾	80¾	81
Silver Bullion	10,000	88¾	88¾	88¾	87¾
Southern Pacific	300	37	37	37	37¾
Texas Pacific	600	8¾	8	8¾	
Tenn. Coal	440	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Union Pacific	940	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
U. S. Ex.	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do pfd.	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Wabash pfd.	800	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Western Union	1,747	94¾	93¾	93¾	94¾

*Ex-dividend 1¾ per cent.
†Ex-dividend 1¾ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	Fargo	142
American	117	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116½	U. S. 2s, reg. bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup	117¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Atch 4s	85¼	4000 M&SP1 C&PW5s	111
5000 A & P 1st	38@38½	3000 NYL&Wnw2cn	
3000 A&F inc	21	5000 N P 3s	65@65¼
2000 Can S 2d	103	2000 NYO & W 5s	108
54000 C & O 5s '92	112¾@113	5000 N P s & w g m	90¼
24000 C & O gen 4½s	82@82¼	5000 NP s & 1st	90¾
		3000 N P cn 5s	75
19000 C&O cn 5s	101¾@101¾	11000 N O R & C 1st 5s	101
15000 C O & S W m 6s	101	4000 O r Imp 5s	101
44000 C B & Q con 5s	108¾	2000 O S L 5s	102
4000 C B & Q Neb 5s	88¼	10000 O r Imp 5s	67¾
3000 C & E I 5s	101¼	10000 P U F 2d	69
5000 C R I & P 5s cp	103¾	7000 P & R gm 4s	90¾
12000 C R I & P db 5s	96¾@96¾	11000 P & R 2d def inc	70
10000 C S P M & O con	121¾	10000 R G W 4s	70@70¾
26000 CCC & St L-CW & M D 4s	92	12000 R G W & St L 4s	85
2000 C I & C 1st	102¾	5000 R & D 5s	104¾@104¾
34000 C & N P 1st	80	80000 R & W P col tr 5s	107
11000 C H V & T gm 5s	80		
		4000 S & W F 1st	41¾@42¾
2000 C H V & T rmds	101¾	3000 S P M & M 1st-M C 5s	106¾
600 Con Gas Clst 5s	90	7000 S P of Ariz	101¾
19000 D & H cn 1894	106¾	10000 S L & M 1st-Ark B	105
1000 D & R G 4s	85	6000 S L & M 1st	105
5000 E T V & G cn gld 5s	93	7000 S L & M 1st	94½
2000 E T 1st	114	7000 S L S & M 1st	94¾
2000 Erie 2d m	103¾	10000 S L & S W 1st	93
2000 Ft W & D C 1st	100¾	20000 Security Car pm 6s	97
11500 L & G N 1st cp of	87¾	5000 T P 1st 5s	77@83¾
		10000 T P 2d 5s	45¾
4000 Kan Pa 1st cn	106¾	2000 T P & W 4s	87¾
8000 Kings Co El 1st	102¾	41000 T St L & K C 1st	
3000 L & N 5s	93¾		91@91¼
3000 L & W B con astd	115¾	20000 Tenn sett 3s &	77¾
3000 L & W 2d 5s	104	2000 U P D & G 1st	109¾
1000 L Val term 5s	101	3000 UnPa 1st of 1896	
1000 L r g m 4s	96¾		112¾@113¾
15000 L & N 5s	103¾	6000 UP-D & G 1st	104
11000 LNA & C g m 4½s	97¾	5000 W Wab 1st	109¼
1000 L & ACon	91	11000 W Wab 2d	83¾@83¾
17000 M o E 1st	120	31000 W Sgtd 4s	105¾@106¾
3000 M C 5s	102¾	3000 W N Y & P 1st	102¾
40000 M P 1st-SMD	113¾@113¾	3000 W N & P 2d	81¾@82
		19000 WisCen 1st	95
3000 M & T 1st	80¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Lo w.	Close.
Union Pacific	320	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾
Atchison	2,000	36	36	35¾	36
American Sugar	3,120	98¾	98¾	97½	97¾
Do pfd	95	96½	97	96½	97
C., R. & Q.	2,500	101¾	101¾	100¾	101
Chi. Junc. Ry	300	100¾	100½	100	100
Do pfd	25	94¾	94½	94¼	94½
Ft. Wayne	100	132½	132½	132½	132½
Mex. Cent	25	16	16	16	16
Mich. Cent	100	105	105	105	105
Thom. Edison	172	67¾	65	64½	65
Do pfd	50	29¾	30	29¾	30
Bell Telephone	30	207	207	207	207

Bond sales and quotations:

672 Atch inc. 58@58¼	1000 St. Jos 7s	123¼
603 Atch 4s	82¼@82½	11000 Wis Cent 5s	92¼@92½
10000 Chi. J. 5s	98¾	501 Vermont 5s	97@98

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 55¾@55¾; Reading, 30@30⅛; Lehigh Valley, 60¾@61; Reading 1st pref., 90¾@90¾; do first income, 77¾@78¾; do second income, 69¾@70¾; do third income, 62¾@62¾.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mining shares: Aspen, $1.25; Best & Belcher, $1.40; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.10; Deadwood T., $2.15; Eureka Consolidated, $1.70; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.30; Mexican, $1.30; Ophir, $1.30; Savage, $1.35; Standard, $1.60.

BOSTON, Mass., June 30.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $75.00; Atlantic, $18.00; Boston and Montana, $38.00; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Franklin, $12.50; Kearsarge, $11.00; Oceola, $85.00; Osceola, $75.00; Parrot, $40.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $11.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Best & Belcher, $1.40; Bullion, 75c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.45; Crown Point, 85c; Gould & Curry, 70c; Mono, 15c; Ophir, $1.60; Potosi, 75c; Savage, 75c; Union Consolidated, 90c; Yellow Jacket, 85c; Nevada Queen, 45c; Belle Isle, 5c; North Commonwealth, 15c. Board adjourned until Tuesday morning.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 30—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £151,000 during the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 47.72 per cent. is now 44.45 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £30,000.

PARIS, June 30—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 150,000 francs' gold and a decrease of 2,425,000 francs silver. Taree per cent rentes, 98f 22c for the account.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The Hatch bill was in the air yesterday and along with the fine weather was enough to discourage many of the holders of grain. Consequently there was a decline in wheat and corn and oats, with a sympathetic break in provisions. The signal service map showed conditions everywhere favorable and indications pointed to bright, fine weather today. Much of the business of the session was in the way of changing from July to September. Late in the session there was the announcement that the Judiciary committee had adjourned for one week and the trade began to think that this delay might throw the end-all matter over to the short session.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 230 cars; and 24,000 hogs.

Crop reports on wheat were generally good, on corn were only fair, and on oats bad, especially in Illinois.

The New York Produce Exchange wired that they had reports of a large failure in the grain trade in London, but were unable to furnish any information. The news was somewhat depressing, but little attention was paid to it.

The first export order for some time was filled yesterday. It was for 100,000 bu and was sold by Dunn. In addition to this 186,000 bu were worked for shipment. In corn there was a good shipping demand. Dunn sold 300,000 bu, including 75,000 bu of No. 2, 50,000 bu of No. 2 yellow, and 100,000 bu of No. 3, were sold to go East.

A cable from a responsible house in London stated that there would be a shortage of 30 per cent in the Indian wheat crop. This would go to confirm the estimate cabled the day before that the crop would be 64,000,000 bu under last year. At the same time the trade could not understand how the United Kingdom markets showed no strength if the news was founded on reliable estimates.

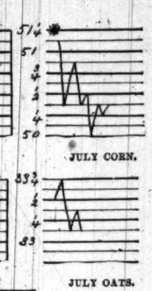
Wheat is nearly all cut in the neighborhood of Carbondale, Ill., said a telegram to McCourtie-Reid, and will yield about twenty bu per acre, the quality being good. They were cutting in Terre Haute that little wheat cutting has been done, with the weather showery and the yield estimated at 65 per cent of last year. A letter from that point said that wheat is going chiefly to Toledo, where the market is 3@4c over Chicago on both cash and July.

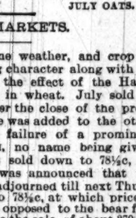
The *Price Current's* weekly crop summary says: "In some regions, notably in Nebraska, need of rain soon is becoming urgent. In Iowa and Michigan excessive moisture. As a whole the corn crop has made favorable advancement during the week. Wheat thrashing in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, and Illinois indicating satisfactory quality, with yield averaging fully equal to earlier estimates. Complaints of smut and blight have increased, notably in Ohio. See no reason for enlarging general estimate on the crop. Spring wheat advices barely maintain previous indications. The packing of the West for the week was 275,000 hogs, against 180,000 for the corresponding week in 1891, and 285,000 for the corresponding week in 1890. The increase for the season to date is 545,000 hogs."

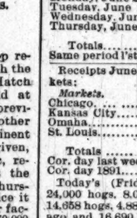
It is expected that the report to be made known today will show that during the first six months of 1892 receipts of flaxseed came forward at the rate of about 1,000 cars per month. Extravagant guesses some months ago were all the way up to 4,000 cars to the list of August. The sudden change of front in yesterday's market, with the sharp downturn, was attributed to two causes. One that there was liberal realizing where a profit was in sight and another that the indications of weakness called out a number of stop orders. Transactions in September approximated 175,000 bu, of which a part was in changes from July at 3c difference.

The news from Washington was watched with much interest during the morning. There was some fear that the Hatch bill would be favorably reported by the Senate committee, but when the news came that the committee had adjourned for a week in order that Garland might have a hearing on the constitutional questions involved there was a feeling of relief. It looked as if there might be an adjournment of the Senate before the bill could be reached, but a good many of the traders thought that they would sooner have the matter disposed of one way or the other. They did not like to have it hanging over them, for it undoubtedly restricts speculation and in that way, if no other, hurts the price.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork June 30. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:







THE MARKETS.

Lower cables, the fine weather, and crop reports of an encouraging character along with the uncertainty regarding the effect of the Hatch bill resulted in a break in wheat. July sold at 79c early, being ¼c under the close of the previous day, and then there was added to the other news the report of the failure of a prominent grain house in London, no name being given, however. The market sold down to 78¾c, reacted slightly when it was announced that the Senate committee had adjourned till next Thursday, and then slid off to 78¼c, at which price it closed. The only facts opposed to the bear factors of the morning were the sale of about 270,000 bu wheat, partly for export, moderate receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, and fair clearances from the seaboard. There was no important trading. Receipts at principal Western points were 587,800 bu and at Eastern points 351,000 bu, a total of 938,800 bu. Shipments from Western points were 702,800 bu and from Eastern points 281,900 bu, a total of 984,700 bu. The export clearances of wheat and flour from the chief Atlantic ports were 321,000 bu and the engagements reported for the New York and outports yesterday aggregated 276,000 bu.

Corn was dull and fair clearances from the seaboard. There was no important trading. Receipts at principal Western points were 702,800 bu and from Eastern points 281,900 bu, a total of 984,700 bu. The export clearances of wheat and flour from the chief Atlantic ports were 321,000 bu and the engagements reported for the New York and outports yesterday aggregated 276,000 bu.

Oats were dull and easy. Receipts were 177,400 bu and there were charters for 474,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 80@80¾c for No. 2 red, 72@75c for No. 3 red, ¼c over July for No. 2 spring, and 74c for No. 3 spring. Free-on-board sales were at 61@67c for No. 4 red winter, 78@79c for No. 3 do, and 74@78c for No. 4 spring.

The bull clique in corn, which has been waiting for a break, got a little one yesterday. It was indirectly due to the fact that the outside holders had grown fearful that there would be a decline as the result of unfavorable legislation, and rather than take chances and await the result they tried to get aboard. The large offerings depressed the price, July, which opened at 50¾c, closing at 50¼c. The bull crowd bought moderately and the shorts took the remainder. Receipts were about as expected, with liberal receipts at the country points. The fact that there was a good demand here for the contract grades did considerable to steady the market. Cables were lower and outside markets generally showed a decline. Receipts at principal points were 578,500 bu and shipments 380,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 132,700 bu and the engagements at New York and outports 64,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 300,000 bu, and there were charters for 156,000 bu. Sales in store were made at 50¾@51¾c for No. 2, 51¾@51¾c for No. 2 yellow, 53c for No. 2 white, 47@47¼c for No. 3, 48@48¾c for No. 3 yellow, and 38@40c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 30@33c for no grade, 39@47c for No. 4 mixed, and 46@51c for No. 4 white.

Oats were weaker within ⅛c range, closing near the bottom. Beierlein sold a line, presumed to be chiefly for account of Seavems, with trade otherwise scattered. Cash lots were in fair demand, but there was no supporting news in the speculative branch of the trade, and prices were inclined to follow the course of corn. July closed ⅜c lower for the day at 33¾c, and September at 31¼@32c, after touching 32½@32¾c. It was difficult to execute trades in August at any price. Free on board sales were at 32@34c for No. 3 mixed and 36@36½c for do white.

Rye was dull and lower. The fine weather had its influence on the trade, which was neglected and lower, and a belief on the part of many that rye is too high anyway. bids were withdrawn except at lower figures; July closed 1¾c lower at 66c after selling at 68c and other futures were nominal. No. 2 cash sold sparingly at 75¾@75¾c touching 76c and closed 1½c lower at 75c. The lack of trade in and out movement was insignificant and exports were 25,698 bu. Barley was salable in a small way and without description of the supply. Free on board sales were at 43@54c for No. 3 and 34@46c for No. 4.

On lighter receipts of hogs at the yards and an improvement in the prices there, the speculative market for product opened a little higher and advanced on bulling by the local crowd. When corn and wheat broke, however, sold off in sympathy, reacted slightly on outside buying, but at the close there was a loss as compared with the latest prices of the previous day. The volume of trade was moderate. The Liverpool market was firm with Cumberland sides and long cut hams 6d higher. Cash pork in Boston was 25c per bbl lower. Lard opened at 6.92½, sold at 6.95, at 6.90, and closed at that, cash being the same as July. Ribs opened at 6.75, sold off to 6.72½, and closed at that, cash being nominally the same as July. Cash sales included 250 brls cold pork at $10.17½ and 180 brls beef hams at $15.

Flour was in a little better demand, some small lots selling for export. Previous prices ruled.

Millstuffs were dull and lower, bran sold at $10.50@10.75; wheat screenings sold at 40.00.

Flaxseed receded from the strong position recently taken and closed lower. Opening steady at $1.08, with some 100,000 bu traded in, September declined to $1.05¾ and closed at $1.05. Logan bought and sold and Lamson was a buyer, with trade otherwise uncharacterized. Speculative offerings proved excessive, with some flax coming out on stop orders. July sold at $1.05 down to $1.03. Cash lots commanded $1.06 and closed about 2½c lower, at $1.04. Receipts, 49 cars; shipments, 36,199 bu. Timothy was steady in tone, with $1.33 bid for September. There were offerings at $1.32 and delivery at $1.32. Common to good country seed sold sparingly at $1.00@1.28.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	$ 79¾	$ 78¼@ 79	$ 78¼
September	79¾	78¾@ 79¼	78¾
December	81¾	81 @ 82¼